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KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Free-State Meeting at Lecompton—Protest Against the Convention.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Free-State citizens of Kansas, having determined to hold a meeting in Lecompton, for the purpose of repudiating the action and agency of the bogus Constitutional Convention, a large number of citizens, amounting to several hundred, from all portions of the Territory, assembled at that place on Monday, the 19th inst.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Convention was organized by the election of Judge SCHUYLER as President, with Messrs. Root, Deitzler, Ritchie, Fitzpatrick, Walker, Shore and Whitman as Vice-Presidents, and Richard Realf and O. E. Learned Secretaries.

Judge SCHUYLER, on taking the Chair, entered into a calm, dispassionate and philosophic review of the principles which had been staked in this contest, and appealed to the manliness of the Pro-Slavery Party, whether they would not, now that they were so fairly and so unmistakably defeated, submit to their discomfiture with a graceful resignation, and abide the consequences in the spirit of wise men and loyal citizens.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wm. Hutchinson, E. B. Whitman, G. F. Warren, C. W. Deitzler, J. B. Abbott, O. E. Learned, and Dr. J. P. Root. These gentlemen having retired, Gen. JAMES H. LANE being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the Convention.

After the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said that this was the first time he had ever addressed a meeting of Free-State men in Lecompton; that they had come there now to set the ball in motion, and that they would keep it rolling till it should gather strength, and majesty, and grandeur like unto a mountain. Two years and a-half ago the Slave Oligarchy had established the usurping despotism, but the people of the Territory had spat upon them and it until now. Without consulting the citizens of the Territory the Legislature had authorized a Convention to frame a Constitution, and now, the people having declared their preference for free institutions, it was incumbent upon them, also a matter of courtesy to the defeated faction, to request them, in all kindness of feeling, to adjourn the usurpation, miscalled a Convention, *sine die*. In making this request, the people did but retain their old defensive position. It was their duty to give notice to those who had "jumped the claim" of their liberties, to remove themselves forthwith; and he hoped that the intruders would make an actual virtue of a moral necessity by accepting and adopting the advice which he then tendered.

He then reverted to the election frauds at Doniphan, Atchison, Fort Williams, Kickapoo, Marysville, and Oxford, making a masterly exposition of the substratum of villainy on which they rested. Alluding to the votes cast by United States soldiers at Kickapoo and Marysville, he cited the case of a contested election in Virginia, wherein, because it was proven that some sixty United States soldiers had participated in the election, the otherwise elected member was rejected by Congress, and his opponent admitted to possession of the disputed seat; the action of Congress in the premises being based on the fact that a soldier in the employ of the Federal Government has not power of locomotion, but is the creature of the will of his commander.

WM. ATCHISON, Chairman of Committee on Business, here returned, and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The right of the people to make their own laws, and to elect their own rulers, has become a fundamental maxim with all Democratic Governments, that has constituted the cohesive power by which they have been held in existence since the days of the Roman confederation; and

Whereas, All alliances, and compacts, and amenability between the people and their rulers are nugatory and inoperative whenever and wherever there is a violation of this supreme inherent right; and

Whereas, Congress passed a law for the establishment of a free Government in this Territory, with a formal provision that the people be left free to make their own laws, and regulate their institutions in their own way; and

Whereas, Under that act this Territory has been peopled with unparalelled rapidity by a population highly sensitive to their civil rights; and

Whereas, At the first election under this law of Congress for a Territorial Legislature, the most shameless and high-handed frauds were committed by an invading force from Missouri, with arms and munitions of war, thereby disfranchising the true citizen and supplanting freedom by an arbitrary usurpation, that would have disgraced the Draconian age; and

Whereas, Since that hour there has been no recognized, authoritative Government in Kansas, but bloody tyrannizers have been foisted by the Federal Government to high places in power, to trample down our rights, while a pretended Government, the fondling of a "miserable minority," has been struggling against a tide of numbers, with but a sickly existence, and

Whereas, One of the offspring of this usurped Government has been known as a *Constitutional Convention*, purporting to act for the people of Kansas, in that most sacred duty of framing a Constitution for their mutual peace and security, which must reflect the will of a majority, or else it bears upon its surface the evidence of its own impeachment, and since it is believed and fully proven that more than seven-eighths of the *bona fide* settlers in Kansas are zealously opposed to both the men and the measures combined in that Convention, by the people now at Lecompton assembled, be it

Resolved, That we entirely and forever *protest* against the assembling of any body of men at Lecompton on this day or hereafter, claiming the right to act as our agents in making a Constitution for our common observance; that we delegate to no finite power the high responsibility of representatives unless the people are first the free instruments of their election, and that it is the duty of "the whole people" to fervently repudiate and spurn any attempt to force upon them so contemptible an imposition as the professed work of that misnamed Convention, and to set at naught whatever may emanate from them.

Resolved, That said Constitutional Convention, representing in no sense the opinions of the people of this Territory, as shown by the recent popular vote, will, if they have any respect for themselves, any regard to the will of the people of this Territory, or any concern for the peace of the entire country—of the value of the opinions of the civilized world, or the impartial decisions of posterity—immediately, on the assembling of a quorum, adjourn *sine die*.

Resolved, That the late frauds in the election at Oxford, Kickapoo and other places, for the purpose of overcoming the potency of a sovereign people at the ballot-box, are unparalleled in enormity and impudence, and that all who are implicated in them deserve the lasting execration of our common country.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a Vigilance Committee of twenty-five to investigate and expose the recent frauds upon the elective franchise, and to provide for the summary punishment of all who are implicated therein.

Gen. LANE resumed. He said: "I rejoice at the passage of these resolutions, and I rejoice at the prospect now opened of political disenthralment. But I am not jubilant. The battle of Freedom in and for Kansas, is not yet ended. We must keep the line of battle prepared, and be ready for instantaneous action. Before we are fairly and fully out of the woods, we may have to lop off some of the branches which intercept our progress; and so I entreat you—Members of the Free-State Military Defensive Organization—to preserve that organization intact, and with as watchful jealousy as you would guard the apple of your eye. The ballot-box is second in purity only to the altar of Deity; its pollution is the pollution of the Government—the poisoning of the sacred springs from which we draw the water of our national life; it is a crime so stupendous that lawmakers grow dizzy when they approach it, and nothing but the visitation of the sovereign wrath of the people thus outraged can effect an adequate punishment. Be watchful, therefore, and prayerful. When we meet again I hope that the last clouds will have drifted from our horizon; but, lest they should not—lest we are necessitated again to recur to the inherent rights of our Manhood—I would have you wakeful and unwearying."

Gen. MCLEAN then rose, and said that he did not expect to carry his views to the hearts of the men who composed such an assembly—but this he would say, that the Convention which Gen. LANE and the meeting had stigmatized as bogus, should—despite all denunciations or repudiations—hold their legitimate session, or he would die fighting in their defence, though forty thousand bayonets were bristling before his eyes. His remarks were principally ejaculatory, and in reply to interrogatories.

A Mr. STEWART, a member of the Constitutional Convention, then came forward and made a denial of the truth of a remark uttered by Gen. LANE, that he (STEWART) was a citizen of Missouri. He said that he emigrated to Kansas three years ago, that his property was in this Territory, that he had never voted elsewhere since his emigration, and that he was a *bona fide* citizen, in every respect, under the law.

Col. SAMUEL YOUNG, another Pro-Slavery man, followed, in a speech which he intended to be conciliatory, desiring the Free-State party to settle the vexatious questions of the time before the proper tribunal, and in the legal way.

Gen. LANE replied. He said he had noticed that men whose professions of honesty were most boisterous were usually the greatest rogues, and that he conceived the principle had been aptly illustrated by the speakers on the opposite side. He replied to the taunts which had been flung at the people of Kansas of having acknowledged the validity of the bogus laws by voting under their provisions, by showing that not a Free-State man in the Territory consented to participate in the election until Governor WALKER had pledged his solemn honor that "Not under Territorial laws, but under an act of Congress, the WHOLE PEOPLE" should have a free and fair vote. He replied to Messrs. STEWART and YOUNG, by reminding them that in Kansas the people had had no way of punishing the guilty except by taking it into their own hands—reiterated his counsel to the Free-State party—repeated his advice to the bogus Constitutional Convention, and concluded amid deafening cheers.

The resolution was then adopted by acclamation, and the Committee were appointed informally, for the purpose of withholding their names from the public for manifest reasons. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, President.
RICHARD REALF, } Sec'ys.
O. E. LEONARD, }

Business in Kansas.

Extract of a letter from Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 17, 1857.

The Money market, as in the States, is rather tight—worth from 3@5 ℔ cent. ℔ month on good security. The most of the specie that comes to Kansas is expended in the purchase of land from the Government. Real estate is cheap to what it was in the Spring—buy for cash 50 ℔ cent. below Spring prices.

The present indications are that a majority of the next Territorial Legislature will be Free-State. Secretary STANTON and Governor WALKER have set aside some of the most fraudulent returns, leaving our people considerable ahead of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Good crops of Corn and Wheat. Farmers are doing well. Old Corn, $1 75 ℔ bushel; new, 75c.; seed Wheat, $2; Flour, $4@$5 ℔ sack, (100 lbs.)

Submission of the Constitution to the Popular Vote—The Southern Ultraists Denounced.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 28.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

I regret exceedingly to find that there is a party (query, faction?) at the South, determined to leave no effort untried, and to use all means, whether fair or of equivocal morality, to exasperate ill-feeling between the North and South. Their writers evidently *encourage the Convention in Kansas to send the Constitution which they shall frame, to Congress, without submitting it to the people*. This Convention represents but a fraction of the residents of Kansas, at the time of their election, and probably not one-tenth of the actual *bona fide* residents *now*. Whatever may have been the occasional practice in submitting Constitutions to the people, no fair-minded man disputes the proposition, that under all circumstances, such Constitutions should be so submitted, unless it was clearly understood by the people, when they voted for the members of the Convention, that there would be no such submission. Here there was no understanding of the kind, and a very large number of voters refused to register themselves, and of those registered a large proportion refused to vote. *In consequence of this*, a Pro-Slavery Convention was elected in a Territory in which a large majority were probably then opposed to Slavery. Now, would it be fair or honorable to take advantage of a technicality, to take judgment by default, or to force a Constitution on a reluctant people as a punishment for contumacy? Are we in the great matter of framing the organic law for a people who, in a few years, will be numbered probably by the million, to resort to the trickery and chicanery of special pleading?

It is notorious that the proposition to refer to Congress without submission to the people, is made by those who believe the people would reject it, if so referred. But a part of the people were, say they, contumacious, stood out and would not plead at rules, and now the office judgment shall stand confirmed against all of them. Why, such miserable technicalities are not even countenanced in a court of law.

And who are the men who propose to practice this gross injustice? Why, the very men who insisted at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that "the *principle* of equality of right in the settlement of the Territories was all they desired," for Kansas was too far North to expect that enough slaveholders would settle in it to be able to establish a Pro-Slavery Constitution!

This admission was very influential in securing the passage of the bill. And now, that it is obvious that the admission was true, the men who made it propose to take a snap judgment, and *palm a Pro-Slavery Constitution off on an Anti-Slavery people? Is this Southern chivalry? Is it good faith? Will it heal disunion between the sections? Is it intended for such purpose, or for another and very different purpose?*

Suppose this Convention, under these circumstances, sends a Pro-Slavery Constitution, or any other Constitutian to Congress, without submitting it to the people, *is Congress bound to ratify it?* Have the people of any territory, whatever, the *right* of admission as States, even provided their Constitution be redublican? If so, when, and how does that right arise? How numerous must be their population? Would a newly-conquered territory, that might secede next day, have the right of admission? Would a territory settled by Chinese have such right? Would a territory settled by robbers and fugitives from justice, be entitled to admission? Is it not plain that Congress can prescribe when and on what terms new States shall be admitted? Why take the vote of Congress at all, if every one is bound to vote aye?

Congress has the right to admit or not admit, as it pleases, and we cannot conceive of any possible reason so strong for refusing to admit, as the fact, that the proposed Constitution was notoriously framed contrary to the views and wishes of a majority of the people of the Territory, and the Convention were attempting to make a cat's-paw of Congress to palm off upon an indignant people, a Constitution which they would be sure to reject or to change so soon as it returned to them. *We have little doubt the President will express his opinion on this matter just as freely as any other citizen of the country, and that his opinion will be condemnatory of any course of procedure that deprives or attempts to deprive the people of Kansas of the right of forming their own Constitution. We have as little doubt that Congress will reject any Constitution not previously submitted to the people.*

The party who would have the Convention take this snap judgment, know very well that if the Constitution should be ratified by Congress, it would be indignantly rejected, and substituted by another by the people of the State of Kansas. They know very well it would add tenfold to sectional hate, and render Black Republicanism forever preponderant and politically omnipotent at the North. Why, then, do they desire such a course? Is it to dissolve the Union, or to break down Governor WISE? *Or is it in order to achieve both purposes?*

National man as Governor WISE is, and ever has been, known and respected as such throughout the nation, unfortunately for these extremists, when the crisis seemed about to come, he was a league ahead of any Hotspur of the South. The South will never forget his proposed convention of Southern Governors, and his trip to North Carolina. Governor WISE loves his whole country—but detests abolition, and will not submit to abolition rule. Whilst the Union lasts, he stands preëminent, both in words and in deeds, as the champion of the South—of the South when traitors assail and threaten her.

Now, as Mr. WISE can neither be assailed as a National Democrat or as a steadfast friend of the South, what remains for the extremists and malcontents to do? Why, they would, we suppose, carve out a little republic of their own—a republic of the cotton-growing States; for *there is among them an obvious disposition to cut Virginia and all the other border States*, although Virginia has more slaves than any State in the Union; and although she and the other border States, by their vote, in the recent Presidential election, showed themselves as true to the rights of the South as the growers of rice, of sugar, or of cotton. Not only did these States show themselves true to the institution of Slavery, but, crossing the line, and we find for a hundred miles or more north of it, our neighbors were sound on this subject. The cause of Slavery is gaining ground daily in Europe and America. The debates in the British Parliament prove this. The Cooly and African immigration and apprentice trades of France and England prove it. Our recent elections at the North, too, display abolitionism in a moribund condition. The present monetary crisis—ruinous to free laborers and harmless to our slaves—will give the monster the *coup de grace*.

Whereupon, these men who wish, we suppose, to dissolve the Union at all events, are determined to get up new sectional issues to achieve their purpose. This Kansas device would be an excellent plot if they could carry it out; but, unfortunately for them, the people of Kansas contemptuously spurned their intermeddling or dictation. They exhausted their lungs in abusing Gov. WALKER for his administration of Kansas affairs, while his Pro-Slavery constituents sustained him with zeal and unanimity. They would now dictate to the Convention, and have it violate the will of the *People* of Kansas, and outrage all Democratic sentiment and principle. The Convention will scornfully repudiate their advice. The fire-eaters will not dissolve the Union this time.

We cannot conclude without expressing our confident belief, that these factionists are but a handful in the cotton States. The people of those States are true to the Union, so long as it can be preserved on equal and honorable terms. He is a traitor to the South who would preserve it a day longer.

Yours, H.

The McGee County Frauds to be Repudiated—Judge Cato and Gov. Walker.

From the St. Louis Republican.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

Matters are quiet in town, and a better feeling prevails towards the Governor and Secretary.

Fraudulent returns have been received from McGee County, at Lecompton, adding over a thousand names to the list, and giving those votes to RANSOM and the Pro-Slavery candidates for the Legislative Assembly. *Those returns bear internal evidence of fraud, and fortunately defeat themselves*, as they have failed to designate the offices for which the several candidates were voted for. A protest was filed yesterday, signed by several citizens of that district, and sworn to, setting forth that there are not fifty adult white male citizens of the United States residing within the County of McGee; that the said County belongs to the Cherokee Indians; that there are no white residents there but traders and missionaries; that the Indian title has been extinguished to no part of the said McGee County, and that it was specially reserved by the organic act out of the Territory of Kansas, and constitutes no part of it, and that any elections held there have no more effect upon the people of Kansas than have those held in Missouri or Arkansas. *I am credibly informed that the Governor and Secretary will reject these returns, and will give certificates of election to the Free-State members.*

The following document was *designed* to be served on Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON yesterday. A deputy of Butchers, the late Sheriff, called on them to serve the writ, and left a copy. The Governor politely informed the deputy that his principal's term of office expired the day previous, as his successor, Capt. WALKER, was qualified on that day; and that he would not accept service from other than a legal officer. The writ is as follows:

"TERRITORY OF KANSAS—To ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas Territory, and FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary of the same, Greeting:

Whereas, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Eston, L. S. Belling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thomas B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to wit: the above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, for the Counties of Johnson and Douglass, of the said Territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein have not only refused, though thereto required by the said members elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but yet do refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood. We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should again come to us, and how you have executed this writ, make known to us at Lecompton on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

"Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857. STERLING G. CATO, Judge 2d Judicial District, Kansas Territory."

The writ, it will be seen, was not directed to any ministerial officer, but the Governor and Secretary are ordered to make service and return. The Governor looked upon it as a farce and treated it as such. He declared he would do his duty and what was right, independent of any threats or menaces which might be brought to bear upon him.

I understand that S. J. JONES, Ex-Sheriff of Douglas County, *sent a challenge to Mr. Stanton yesterday*. It is thought by some that the parties will meet, though it is to be hoped not.

A Free-State man came near being shot in Lecompton yesterday. A drunken rowdy ran through the streets saying "Any man who indorsed JIM LANE was a liar, a coward and a thief." Approaching a Free-State man he inquired whether he indorsed LANE. The latter answered in the affirmative. The latter drew a pocket pistol, and snapped it at the Free-State man. Fortunately it missed fire, but the next moment the assailant was rolling in the dust. A crowd gathered round, and soon the difficulty was quieted.

It is reported in Lecompton that a negro, who had absconded from the vicinity, was seen yesterday in Topeka, and efforts were made to take him, when the citizens interfered and prevented. A lot of rowdies went up to Topeka last night, resolved to capture the negro or die. Difficulty may grow out of it.

Major SHERMAN, with his entire command, who has been encamped a mile out of Lawrence for the past few weeks, has been removed to Lecompton, probably to protect he Constitutional Convention.

Governor WALKER is quite indisposed. He is stopping with Secretary STANTON, two miles east of Lecompton. The fatigue and excitement of the last week or two has been too much for him. I am happy to state that last evening he seemed to be improving, and was confident he would be up again in a day or two.

The weather is calm and beautiful, but the nights are frosty. Yours, truly, X.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Granada with $356,358 in Specie.

The United States mail steamship *Granada*, GRIFFIN, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. at 8 A. M., and Havana on the 24th at 7½ A. M., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Granada* has experienced heavy and adverse weather during the entire passage. From Havana there is little news; business is unsettled, produce declining and money matters sympathizing with kindred affairs in the United States. No foreign vessels of war were in the harbor. The United States mail steamer *Philadelphia*, BOGGS, from New-York 17th, anchored in the harbor at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, had not yet arrived. The *Granada* brings 30 passengers and the following specie:

From New-Orleans.—Davis & Jackson, $2,185; Woodruff & Co., $4,590; Wm. S. Towle & Co., $4,000; J. Rosenthal & Bro., $1,300; Thiers & Oliver, $1,217; Voights & Millington, $1,000; Townsend & Yale, $627; G. W. & J. Reed, $500; order, $6,950. *From Havana.*—Moses Taylor, $153,000; John M. Ceballos, $48,000; Maitland, Phelps & Co., $32,000; Marti, Gallot & Co., $25,500; Wells, Fargo & Co., $9,562 40; Peter V. King & Co., $8,500; A. C. Rossin & Co., $11,520; H. Bleidorn, $5,600; Tutor & Duckwitz, $3,200; Angel del Reigo, $3,500; Martinez & Rino, $2,669; J. J. Madrazo, $2,176; Resant Bros., $1,020; Gimbernat & Broniza, $960; H. Barnstoff, $960; R. B. Barthold, $562; Patrullo & Scharer, $480; John W. Carrington, $170; order, $24,700. Total, $356,358 40.

We are indebted to Mr. DENNISON, Purser of the *Granada*, for favors and late Havana papers.

STILL LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West, 25th inst.

There was nothing of interest transpiring at Havana.

The reports from the sugar crop on the Island are favorable.

No wrecks are reported at Key West.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails, had not reached Havana when the *Isabel* left. She could hardly be considered overdue, however, having left New-York on her outward trip two days subsequent to her regular day.

Still Missing—Reward Offered.

Mr. E. H. HOWELL, late Grand Master of I. O. of O. F. Southern District of New-York, last seen on Monday, 19th inst. Wore brown Raglan overcoat, dark plaid pants, aged about 40 years, sandy hair and whiskers, first joint right hand fore finger gone. Fearing mental derangement, *two hundred dollars* reward will be paid to any person returning said HOWELL. Address THOMAS PALMER, No. 83 Duane-street.

Merchants' Lodge No. 150 I. O. of O. F., of which Mr. HOWELL is a highly respected member, will also pay an additional sum of *two hundred dollars* for his return. He is supposed to have gone west.

J. L. WOODWARD, }
WM. DOWD, } Committee.
J. M. MATHEWS. }

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

CONCERT.—Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, assisted by the greatest combination of vocal artists ever heard in a concert room, give a Concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night. As an entertainment it is the best that has been offered for years, and we hope that there will be a proper attendance—proper even for these hard times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THE REIGN OF ROWDYISM IN BALTIMORE.

The City to be Placed Under Martial Law.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LIGON.

Correspondence Between the Governor and Mayor.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Gov. LIGON issued a proclamation this morning placing the City under Martial Law, and ordering out two divisions. Some 7,000 men and their commanding officers are ordered to enrol at once and report for service by Saturday, and hold themselves in readiness to preserve the peace on Wednesday next, the day of the general election. The Governor takes this step against the desire of the Mayor, but at the request and on the representations made by respectable citizens. Considerable feeling was aroused this morning by the proclamation. There is great diversity of opinion in regard to the measure, many considering it justified by existing circumstances, while others look upon it as most unwise, and calculated to increase the difficulties apprehended on election day.

The following is the document in full:

PROCLAMATION
BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

I, T. WATKINS LIGON, Governor of the State of Maryland, hereby make this proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore:

Having been credibly informed by a large and respectable number of citizens of Baltimore that serious apprehensions are entertained that the approaching general election is threatened with extreme violence and disorder in this city, sufficient to terrify and keep away from the polls many peaceable voters, unless the civil arm is vigorously interposed for their protection; and being fully convinced of the justness of this apprehension from the events of the elections of 1856 and of the recent municipal election in the city, I have felt it my duty to repair to this city to fulfill my constitutional obligations to afford to the citizens the faithful observance of the laws. Accordingly I have addressed the Mayor of the city, and solicit this coöperation in adequate measures for the protection of the peace of the city. So far I have received from him no satisfactory response, and being resolved to be involved in no failure of duty by postponing measures which can only be efficiently carried out under the circumstances, by the greatest promptitude, I HEREBY PROCLAIM to the citizens of Baltimore that, in virtue of my powers and duties under the Constitution and laws of the State, I have directed the proper military officers to enroll and hold in readiness their respective corps for active service at once, and especially on the approaching day of election, and I have issued to them full instructions to preserve the peace of the city, and secure to the legal voters their rights against the violence and intimidation of the lawless ruffians who have disgraced the city and outraged the elective rights in the recent election.

In thus acting I have sought merely to discharge my duty and insure to the citizen the rights pledged to him by the Constitution and the laws, and I earnestly invoke the moral support and aid of all good citizens who value their Government and its privileges. Especially do I forewarn all persons against all illegal conduct in the obstruction of voters, and admonish them of the serious responsibility which awaits the infraction of the law. It is to be seen if Republicanism is adequate for its own protection. The Governor confidently relies on the loyalty of the citizens of this great metropolis, and in the hearty readiness with which they will coöperate in the vindication of the city and State from any ignominious submission to lawless ruffians. If they do all, parties will rejoice in the triumph of Government, and every good man in the conviction that the pledges of the Constitution are not an empty mockery. At all events, the Governor will do his duty; if constitutional authority and law are not upheld and vindicated, the responsibility must rest elsewhere. But there is no reason to fear any adverse result. The Governor will not question the fidelity of the military arm, or doubt its ability for any emergency that may arise. The military officers with whom I have consulted express their readiness to serve the State, and I have no doubt of their sufficiency for the occasion; and good citizens may confidently trust that their title to a constitutional Government will be fully redeemed. Let all citizens, therefore, exercise their rights, abstain from disorder and violence, and trust in the genius of the Constitution and the laws.

Let no man leave the precincts of his own Ward, unless ordered to do so by competent authority. Thus he will promote the fairness of the election and avoid the just retribution that will be dealt to those vagrant emissaries of disorder who wander from polls to polls for the purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceable citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincere hope of the Governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the ensuing election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self-government.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

By the Governor,
J. PINKNEY, Secretary of State.

ORDER NO. 1.

Major-General GEORGE H. STEUART, commanding 1st Lieut. Division, M. V.—You are hereby ordered to hold your entire command ready for immediate service, fully equipped, and report to me at noon on Saturday next. T. WATKINS LIGON.

ORDER NO 2.

HEAD-QUARTERS M. M., BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 1857.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH, Major-General 3d Division, M. M.—You are hereby ordered to enroll and embody, without delay, six regiments of not less than six hundred men each, (to be officered and equipped,) and hold the same in readiness for service by noon on Saturday next, and report to me.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE MAYOR.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 29—4 P. M.

Governor LIGON's proclamation has produced quite a sensation and some excitement. An extra has been published, giving the correspondence between the Governor and the Mayor. The latter objects to any interference by the Governor in the Government of the city, and says in conclusion:

As Mayor of the city of Baltimore, I hold my commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge my trust. The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down whenever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my endeavor to serve. I can recognize subordination to no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford your Excellency the amplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence, upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the ensuing election.

But while I am thus frank in foreshadowing my plans for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of the voter by every means at my command, I must be equally so in declining to recognize any joint administration of affairs for this city. The powers of the Mayor are believed to be ample; he has his resort, in a case of emergency, to the civil *posse* as well as to the military arm, which, like the former, is placed by law under his control. It will be his duty to use his best endeavors to see that every citizen is protected in his constitutional rights, and that the peace of the city is preserved by the means at his disposal. If, however, it should be attempted to introduce a power in the city of Baltimore above that of its regularly-constituted authorities, or if power should be assumed in the anticipation of a state of things which may yet occur, to bring the military in contact with the people on the day of election without an official requisition on the part of the local authorities, I can only express the sincere belief that such a policy might seriously endanger the peace of the city, and lead to consequences which it should be the duty of all good citizens to endeavor if possible to avert. (Signed)

THOMAL SWANN, Mayor.

The Governor, in reply to the Mayor, says, among other things, as follows:

SIR: I have just received your reply to my letter of yesterday, and beg to say that your views of our respective powers and duties do not accord with my own. Clothed with authority to see that the laws are executed throughout the entire State, I cannot comprehend how the city of Baltimore or its Mayor recognizes "no subordination to the State Executive." His power is created by the Constitution; that organic instrument also defined his duties. Has the Mayor of Baltimore any coördinate position in that character, or are not his authority and that of his city the mere endowments of ordinary legislation? I am mortified and pained to notice that spirit in a municipal agent, which if generally carried out would subvert the whole theory of our institutions and end in jealous rivalries among the chain of officials. I will not now indulge in any protracted refutation of an error which must rather be the growth of official sensibility than of mistaken conceptions of constitutional position. The natural sequel of such an error is the further implication that my powers and duties are to be initiated into activity by the discretion of municipal subordinates. Do you thus await the application of your subordinates. If not, why? Simply because you are sworn to see the laws executed, and whilst in general you confide in the fulfillment of their duties, you still hold in reserve those powers of supervision which are made necessary by the fact that these subordinates may not recognize their own defaults, and their serious bearing on the general welfare. Is not the city filled with clubs of lawless and violent partisans, whose very appellatives brandish defiance at order, and make the peaceable prefer to surrender their rights rather than claim them at the risk of life? Sir, is there no law and no authority somewhere to curb one class and shield the other? If the ordinary civil power of the city is insufficient, what is the inevitable deduction? Is it not better that you should admit its inadequacy, and be cordially grateful that the Constitution has supplied other powers and permitted, for your aid, that Executive to interfere, who has not been at all complicated in past animosities? You mention, in your communication, that one of your police was "murdered" at a recent election. What guaranty is there that a similar occurrence may not happen again at the approaching elections unless more adequate arrangements are prepared for the suppression of lawlessness? I have not come here to empower assaults upon your police, but to protect them, and invigorate every arm that will be sincerely extended in behalf of individual security and constitutional liberty. And I feel that it is a circumstance of just mortification that a State Executive, who has repaired to a city in which the Press has not hesitated to declare that the recent election was a "mockery" from intimidation to voters, should be asked by its municipal head to furnish him with any reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, or of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election. It is to be deeply regretted that we should be at all separated in the performance of duties for insuring to a citizen his legal rights, which violence has thus far overawed, and that you decline to "recognize any joint administration of the affairs of this city," when I tender you executive coöperation. This fearful responsibility you have taken. I believe that a just-minded community will severely censure this false independence as not consistent with our relative official positions, or consonant with that spirit of union which should unite all good men against the bad and lawless. But, however this may be, I announce to you respectfully, that I shall, nevertheless, see that the laws are "faithfully executed," by every constitutional power.

The Mayor's reply is brief and laconic, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
BALTIMORE, Oct. 29, 1857. }

To His Excellency T. Watkins Ligon, Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date by the hands of your Secretary. I feel no disposition to discuss the relative powers of your office and mine, or the other points referred to in your letter. Your Excellency has thought proper to visit this city, and upon representations of its inhabitants have deemed there is sufficient cause to place its inhabitants under martial supervision. The responsibility is with your Excellency. In the exercise of my functions, I shall be governed by the authority of law, and I trust by the support of the entire community.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SWANN, Mayor.

Col. MCALLISTER, of the Rifle Regiment, embracing all the German companies, informed the Mayor that his regiment would be in readiness to obey the orders of the Mayor, but not to respond to the Governor's proclamation. Several officers have resigned, refusing to obey the Governor's orders.

The Conservative portion of the community denounce the action of the Governor as a partisan measure, ill-advised and calculated to produce mischief.

Boys are marching about the streets drilling with broomsticks, and it is evident that there are indications of turning the whole affair into ridicule.

Nearly a thousand stand of arms have recently been brought here from Washington.

The third division of Maryland Militia, one of the regiments ordered into service, has neither officers nor men, the intention of the Governor being to enroll and equip 3,600 men, orders for which have been given to General JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Important from Mexico.

NEW CABINET FORMED—THE REBELS IN THE SOUTH ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

By the arrival of the Southern mail we have New-Orleans papers of the 23d, as late as due.

The ship *Criterion* reports having seen a large ship, painted black, with a full poop, ashore on Moselle Shoal, Bahama Banks, on the 19th inst.

The following dispatch from our New-Orleans Agent evidently miscarried somewhere, as it is in some of the papers received by the mail, but did not come through by the telegraph.

"NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 25.—The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 21st, with advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst. She brought $250,000 in specie. A new Cabinet had been formed as follows:

Señor FUERTEZ, Minister of Foreign Affairs; JUAREZ, Minister of the Interior; RUIZ, Chief Justice; PAYNO, Treasury. Señor CONDE had been appointed Minister to Nicaragua.

General ALVAREZ had routed the rebels in the South with great slaughter.

The whole coast of Yucatan was in the hands of the revolutionists."

Effects of the Storm.

GREAT DAMAGE ON THE LINE OF THE OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, ETC.

ROUSE'S POINT, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The heavy rain storm which commenced on Sunday and continued until Tuesday, has caused immense damage between this place and Malone. On the line of the Ogdensburg Railroad, the track is swept away in several places. No trains have passed since Monday, but it is hoped they will get through to-day. Several dams have been broken, and mills, dwellings, and bridges. The loss in Champlain village alone will exceed $50,000. No lives as yet have been reported as lost.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE AU SABLE RIVER.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29—A. M.

The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday have raised the Au Sable River sixteen feet above low water mark. In this village the swing bridge is destroyed, the bulkhead and flume gone from TABER's grist mill, and also from N. KINGSLAND's axletree factory. The freshet swept off one trip hammer, a water-wheel gate, and threw down the river wall of a cabinet shop. The works of E. & J. D. KINGSLAND have escaped injury. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. lose 75,000 bushels of coal and a part of their aqueduct and bellows'-house. TYLER & POTTER's store, with a large stock of goods, was swept off by the flood. Their loss is about $10,000. The works of the Peru Iron Company are but slightly damaged.

HEAVY FRESHETS AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Reports from the East mention heavy freshets, with considerable damage to bridges. The Kennebec River had risen eight feet. The Merrimac River yesterday forenoon had risen five and a half feet at Lowell, and was still rising. Some of the mills were troubled with back water. Indications of fair weather last night were dispelled, and heavy rain continued through the night, with no prospect of clearing up to-day.

THE FRESHET IN THE MOHAWK RIVER.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The water in the Mohawk River has subsided. Very little damage was done by its rise. The broom-corn crop was gathered and there was but a small amount of maize and buckwheat on the islands and flats.

From Boston.

REPORTED FAILURES—DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH MANAGER, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Messrs. GEO. W. WARREN, BARRY & Co., well known dry goods dealers on Washington-street, and WM. A. BROWN, Jr., & Co., dry goods importers in Pearl-street, are reported as having failed.

L. L. SADDLER, formerly and for several years the Manager, under F. O. J. SMITH, of the Morse Telegraph Line between this City and New-York, and subsequently Treasurer and Secretary of the Union Telegraph Company, died suddenly last night.

At noon to-day some person unknown entered the jewelry store of EDWARD A. SERRAT, in Chelsea, knocked down the clerk, inflicting a dangerous wound, and robbed the store of about $700 worth of jewelry.

Exploding of a Steam-Boiler in Heyward's India Rubber Works.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 29.

A steam-boiler in HEYWARD's India Rubber Works exploded this morning, and the fine buildings constituting the works were destroyed. Two hundred people were at work in the establishment at the time. Many of the girls jumped out of the windows, and some of them were injured, but not very seriously. The boiler was thrown three hundred feet, and in its course carried away the side of a house where the family were at breakfast. Two of the workmen were severely injured, but it is hoped not fatally. The loss is $50,000, which is insured in New-York. The cause of the explosion was the lack of water in the boiler.

Explosion of the Steam-tug Stillman Witt.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 29.

JOHN FERRILL, Captain, and WM. STERRILL, pilot, of the steam-tug *Stillman Witt*, which exploded her boiler yesterday, have since died of the injuries they received. The second engineer is fatally injured.

The Disunion Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Disunion Convention is still in session, but there is nothing of any interest doing. The attendance is not large. The body will adjourn to-night.

Death of Hon. Geo. A. Simmons.

KEESVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 29.

Hon. GEORGE A. SIMMONS, EX-M. C., died here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Memphis* arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, from New-York. She had a rough passage.

Wheat for Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 29.

There is now afloat from the Upper Lake ports, and bound for this port, over 350,000 bushels of wheat.

Obituary.

AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, Esq., well know as the senior proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury* of this City, died last night at 10 o'clock at his residence, No. 249 Broome-street, of apoplexy.

STEAM ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE.—On the pending question of the right of the Harlem Railroad Company to run steam on the Fourth-avenue below Forty-second-street, no action has yet been definitely taken. This morning Superintendent TALLMADGE will present to the Board of Police Commissioners the opinion of District-Attorney HALL that the offence committed by the Company in running their locomotives to Thirty-first-street is cognizable by the Police. If the Board should so decide, a posse of policemen will be dispatched, after due notice given to the Company to stop the train, and get the locomotive detached, Superintendent TALLMADGE protesting that he will cast himself upon the track rather than that the train shall proceed. Mr. TALLMADGE, however, is of opinion that the remedy against the Company, in case of contuamcy on their part, is a civil suit, and that an injunction should be obtained to prevent their using steam further than Forty-second-street.

THE UNION SEMINARY.—We learn that a portion of the students of the Union Theological Seminary are suffering from the cutting-off of their usual supplies for the Winter. The Central Education Society cannot make its usual grant of $25 per quarter, the opportunities to teach in the City are diminished, and the Sunday School Society, crippled by its late mishap at Philadelphia, cannot furnish its usual facilities. The Seminary has troops of friends yet whom the Hard Times have not crippled. They only need to know its wants.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. J. W. BULLOCK, a gentleman, aged 50, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling $1,300 from Messrs. CARTER & BROTHERS, booksellers, in Broadway. The accused was employed as clerk and collector, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his employers. He was committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE, of the Lower Police Court.

THE CASE OF THE SLOOP BRANDYWINE.—The telegraph-operator at Sandy Hook confirms Capt. GERMAIN's statement that the sloop was at anchor when the steam-tug *Wave* went to her, and that her Captain had landed at the Hook, as he stated, to telegraph to the City for assistance. It is alleged that the steam-tug parted the chain-cable, or broke her anchor from the bottom, by running head on to her near the bows. The case will be investigated.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Fair at the Crystal Palace will not close until Friday—a week from to-night. This is in accordance with everybody's wish—for the Exhibition is an excellent one, and the horrible weather of the past week has prevented the rush to see it that a "last week" is entitled to. To-night is the "grand gala night," when DODWORTH, with 70 performers, gives a Concert. The premiums that have not already been published, will be announced at 2 o'clock of the closing day.

Short Credit System.

The undersigned, importers of German hardware and cutlery, meeting for the purpose of considering the causes and deplorable consequences of the present pecuniary calamity, after due deliberation thereupon, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The credit system of late years has been more and more extended, and therefore has resulted only in losses and embarrassments to the trade in general; and

Whereas, The addition of lawful interest affords no compensation for the difference in time between the importation of goods, and the prolonged settlement of sales; therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, 1. That all credits shall be limited to four months from the date of delivery of goods here, or their shipment from this City.

2. That this credit shall not be extended under any circumstances whatever, or for any consideration, except only in case of a necessary extension of all the liabilities of the party concerned.

3. That no notes shall be taken, except they are made payable in this City, or with the current rate of exchange on New-York.

4. That these resolutions shall take effect on the 1st of January next, and shall not be altered, except by a vote of two-thirds of the concurring firms.

5. That in every case of violation of any of these resolutions, the party violating the same shall have to pay a penalty of $500, to be paid into the treasury of the German Widow and Orphan Society.

6. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to all the customers of the undersigned, and also the same be inserted in one or more of the leading papers.

STANDING COMMITTEE.—Herman Boker & Co., Witte & Brunswig, Edward Wirths, Schmidt, Brothers & Co., Louis Struller, Jellinghaus & Co., Edward Behr, A. Schiffer & Co., Wm. Aufermann & Co., Rubens, Friedrichs & Co., G. A. Scheidt, Hilger & Co.

WM. JELLINGHAUS, President.

THEODOR SCHMIDT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

THE AMERICANS NOMINATE JUDGE WELCH.—An adjourned meeting of the American County Convention was held last evening at No. 18 Fourth-avenue, I. J. OLIVER presiding. After much discussion, great irregularity and considerable excitement, a ballot was had, which resulted in the nomination of JAS. H. WELSH, (Republican nominee,) for Register, by the following vote:

Welsh	44	Hutchings	3
Vinegar	5	Dean	1
Whiting	3	Blank	2

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Crime in Paris—Miscellaneous Matters—The American Money Troubles.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857.

If London has its exciting murder, Paris has its singular one. A *young man* of the age of three years and a half, having been contraried the other day by the cook of the family, a woman of 45, walked into the kitchen, seized a sharp-pointed knife, and approaching the woman, who was sitting down, plunged the knife into her with such force, in the region of the heart, as to attain that organ and arrest its action almost instantaneously! It will be a curious spectacle, the trial of this precocious little monster. While the President addresses him the usual words, "Prisoner, rise up. Your name? Your age? Your profession? You are going to hear the reading of the indictment," there is danger that the *gamin* may amuse himself whistling the air, *The Sire de Franc-Boisy*, in which case he will be threatened with the law of September, which excludes his presence from the Court! The journal which reports this case mentions also another, the murder of a shepherd boy, by a young girl of seventeen, "because he plagued her."

The week has brought before the courts of justice a sister of Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. Three or four years ago, this girl, then quite young, was working with a milliner, where she made the acquaintance, by a *ruse*, with a Brazilian residing in Paris. Her mistress, who was hired by the Brazilian as an accomplice, sent the girl to his rooms with a letter. Once there, he shut her up, and did not allow her to leave the house until he had accomplished her ruin. She became his mistress, and they lived together, with her mother's consent, until the assassination of the Archbishop, last January, when the Brazilian declared that he would no longer have any connection with such a family, and they separated. Two children were the fruit of this connection, and the suit is one brought by the father to obtain possession of the children. Letters were shown by the lover, written to him by his mistress since the separation, which showed a fearful character of violence and depravity on her part; and on this ground the father claimed her unfitness to take care of the children. But the Court took into consideration that he had been the probable cause of this depravity, and gave one child to each parent.

Here is a fact exceedingly Frenchy. The great dry goods store under the Hotel du Louvre announces, in the editorial column of a journal, that an order has been issued in that store that hereafter the clerks who show ladies up stairs will invariably precede instead of follow them. You will ask why this singular announcement? Because many ladies—you may be sure they were Americans or English—complain that the clerks followed a few steps behind in order to enjoy certain advantages afforded by their hoops! The owners of the store were perfectly right in giving this lesson of politeness to their clerks; but it was an odd advertisement for a journal all the same!

A friend told me a day or two ago a good anecdote on **Philip Ricord**, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi. **Ricord** was sitting in one of the orchestra stalls at the Grand Opera—it is not often he gets time to go there—and all at once when the house was still, and in the midst of one of the songs of a principal barytone, he commenced cheering in the most approved style. Everybody looked at **Ricord**, but did not understand. As the singer grew warm and commenced gesticulating with vehemence, **Ricord**'s enthusiasm augmented, and other gentlemen at his side, feeling the infected, followed his example and applauded also. **Ricord**, turning around, briskly wanted to know what they were applauding for? "To tell you the truth, Sir," was the reply, "it was partly from your example." "But you don't know why I applauded?" replied **Ricord**. "I was applauding the marvellous effects of the Iodide of Potassium!" The singer was one of **Ricord**'s patients, who had a stiff elbow joint, for which he had been taking for some time this remedy, and it was when **Ricord** saw the arm unbend itself in the gesticulations of the singer, that he broke out into such enthusiasm. His neighbors remained silent for the rest of the evening.

The late financial embarrassments in the United States are driving home great numbers of Americans, who had otherwise intended to remain abroad for the Winter. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." One gentleman lost a sum of $50,000 net in one establishment.

Mr. **Patrick Dillon**, Consul-General and *chargé d'affaires* of the French Government at Hayti, has just died at Paris, after a lingering illness, contracted during his residence as Consul at San Francisco.

Madame **Ristori**, the distinguished actress, has just concluded her series of representations at Madrid, and on the eve of departure was invited to a dinner by Marshal **Narvaez**, which was attended by all the Ministers and their wives, and by the Countess of Montijo, mother of the Empress of France.

Among the marriages in fashionable life this week are those of a niece of M. **de Tocqueville**, author of *Democracy in America*, to the Marquis **de Tuisy**, and of M. **Ollivier**, lately elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif on the Republican ticket, to Mademoiselle **Listz**, daughter of the great pianist.

MALAKOFF.

Annexation of the Cocos Islands.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two groups of this name: one in the Indian Ocean, about five hundred miles west of the Straits of Sunda, and the other in Eastern Polynesia, near the Solomon group. The London *Times*, quoting from the Sydney *Morning Herald*, speaks of the former as having been lately annexed by the British Government; and yesterday you inserted in your columns a paragraph taken from the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, mentioning the Eastern group as being the one annexed.

The French journal is in error. The Cocos group, near the Straits of Sunda, was taken possession of, a few months ago, by Captain **Freemantle**, with Her Majesty's ship *Juno*. These islands, of coral formation, lie not in a cluster, but in a circle, like a necklace, having a land-locked, lake-like sea within, to which there is only one access by vessels of moderate draught of water. This circle of coral islets, crowned with a luxuriant and fruitful forest, forms an admirable shelter for vessels dismantled in the hurricane latitudes of the Mauritius, and will at all times serve as an invaluable coaling station for steamers bound to Australia and various points in the East Indian Archipelago.

A Scotchman named **Ross**, cruising in the Indian Seas with a small schooner, entered the fairy circle, (which might have been the chosen abode of Amphitrite, in classic times.) was enchanted with this ocean retreat, came to anchor, and raised a cocoa-wood palace, which is still his home.

Ross applied to British authorities at Singapore to permit him to hoist British colors on the group, and place his dominions under the protectorate of the Empire; but the treaty of 1824, between Great Britain and Holland, which was supposed to exclude the British from any future interference or extension in the East Indian Archipelago, was not so liberally construed in behalf of the enterprise of the British subject at that time as it was afterwards by Lord **Aberdeen**, in his correspondence with M. **Dedel**, the Dutch Minister, and more lately by the present Premier of England; and so **Ross** was not then permitted to annex himself and territory.

Ross, however, needing a flag, and believing that the hoisting of an independent and unrecognized bunting might consign him to the doom of a pirate, next applied to the Dutch at Batavia, who gave him permission to hoist the Batavian tricolor, but neglected to send any official to the group and take formal possession.

In 1853 **Ross** met with an American, who had been cruising in those seas. He offered to divide with him his territory in exchange for this American clipper, agreeing at the same time, at the American's suggestion, that they should hoist the American flag and make it an American Naval Dépôt and coaling station.

The Government at Washington has been appealed to again and again upon the subject during the last four years—not simply in reference to this particular point, but in reference to the general question of favoring the establishment of an American Naval station in the East Indian Archipelago.

It has been alternately favored and opposed;—the Government waiting, probably, till the public got interested, and a question was raised capable of influencing votes. **Ross** and his people, nearly two hundred souls now, (mostly Coolies from Java,) getting tired of waiting for American protection; and Lord **Palmerston** showing a disposition adverse to the foolish Canning treaty, made by a relative of the present inefficient ruler in India, was appealed to by **Ross**, and the necessary protection and countenance have been readily granted.

Whilst public attention is being directed to Continental India, let it be turned aside a little south-easterly, to the rich Indian Archipelago. There are islands, Borneo and New-Guinea, each one nearly as large as Hindostan proper, and richer in soil and productions, crying out to enterprise to be explored, possessed and "protected." There are inexhaustible coal fields and cotton fields. Broneo, New-Guinea and Sumatra can supply half the cotton the world needs, and all the spices, gums, drugs and coffee besides. American enterprise is longing to develope that fruitful field; but all that the Dutch cannot take care of must go a begging to the British for the want of a little interest being roused up amongst the politicians at Washington.

OCEANICUS

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Hon. Caleb Cushing on Kansas and the Slavery Question.

Hon. **Caleb Cushing** made an elaborate and able speech at a Democratic meeting in Boston on Monday night last,—from which we make the following extract, discussing the Kansas question and the Dred Scott decision:

Fellow-Citizens: We all know there is a body of persons in this Commonwealth, who devote themselves to the idea of raising the black men in the United States to an equality of political rights with the white men. They are *professional* philanthropists, if the phrase be admissible, that is, men who pursue a philanthropic idea as their occupation, but wholly outside of political life; laboring to promote their idea by speech and writing, or by itinerant agitation, that is indirectly, by the influence on the minds of those who legislate, or who execute laws, not by direct participation of their own in legislation or administration. Of course, not coöperating with others in the practical business of Government, they are very much one-sided, dogmatic, violent in their language, and not sparing of personal crimination and denunciation of all the rest of the world, and especially of any others in society, who, differing from them either much or little, happen to be conspicuous in public affairs, or directly responsible for the legislation of the State, or the United States. In a work, they are impracticable zealots of a single idea.

That among them are men of eminently intellectual character, it would be absurd to deny. Such an one as Mr. **Theodore Parker**. That among them are eloquent persons also, it must be admitted, like Mr. **Wendell Phillips**—although he injures his cause and belittles himself, by the petulent personal vituperation which too frequently disfigures his discourse. They have strong-purposed men also, such as Mr. **Garrison**, of the structure of mind that grasps an idea, and labors on through good and through evil report, to make that idea a fact.

These gentlemen have persuaded themselves that the emancipation of the slave laborers of the United States is an object paramount to all other human considerations. They know they have no legal capacity to act directly in the question. They perceive that the Bible is contrary to, or at least does not distinctly teach, their doctrines, and therefore they make no account of that. They are aware that the Constitution of the United States stands in their path, and therefore they would dissolve the Union. I believe Mr. **Phillips** is, or recently was, *conventioning*, so to speak, on that project. In a word, they are enthusiasts of opinion, who would be efficacious agents of revolution, if living in a country where revolution is possible, and if their theories were susceptible of practical application to any machinery of government whatever.

I desire not to be understood as speaking of these gentlemen with personal disrespect. On the contrary, they seem to deserve the tribute of sincerity, at least; for, without they be sincere, how could it be that they would outlaw themselves, as it were, by their impartial hostility to all the political parties of the country, and by their avowed, nay, ostentatious warfare on the Constitution and the Union?

These gentlemen assume as theory, and seek to establish as law, the equality of Africans and Americans. It avails nothing to say to them that the two races are unequal by nature, and that no laws can make them equal in fact. Still they pursue their idea.

Of course, they aim to bring about the emancipation of the colored laborers of the South. And here it avails nothing to point to St. Domingo, and to Spanish America, and to the British West Indies, and to show that emancipation has proved a curse to the black and the white race alike, and that anarchy, barbarism and misery have followed it everywhere, even in the most favored regions of the New-World. Still they pursue their idea of emancipation in the United States.

To accomplish this, or at least to free themselves from association with slave labor, and as the only political means of attaining this object, they propose the dissolution of the Union, and the organization of a Northern Republic. We may tell them that such a Republic is impossible; that the attempt to organize it would be the signal of civil war, not between the North and South, but in the very heart of the North, with such of us as will contend in arms, on the spot, against any attempt to organize their separate Republic; that if such a Republic existed, it could not advance their purpose without they invaded the South with hostile armies; that the Middle States stand in the way of that; and, after all that, to kindle the flames of civil and servile war in the United States, appears to be rather questionable philanthropy. Still, we cannot move them from their purpose.

I think it is at the end of this series of considerations that we are to find the fact of the peculiar tone and style of resentfulness, anger, and measureless denunciation of the Southern States, and bitterness towards men at the North, which marks the speech and writing of the Abolitionists. They attack fiercely and they are attacked. Their idea is one of revolutionary change in the condition of the country, and it is condemned by others as warmly as it is urged by themselves. They disturb and prejudice important interests. Their political ardor has at length become aggravated by something of theological ardor, which is of proverbial intensity. And thus a state of feeling has been produced in the community, which, commencing with mere condemnation of negro-servitude, and desire of its abolition, has degenerated in some quarters into emotions of morbid jealousy, and even hatred of the people of the Southern States.

And that is the state of feeling and emotion in the North, and especially in Massachusetts, which aspiring public men seize upon, and seek to combine and consolidate as an instrument of political power by the newly-applied name of Republicanism.

I say aspiring men, not in the sense of reproach, but as a fact. Such men as Governor **Chase**, of Ohio, Senator **Seward**, of New-York, Senator **Fessenden**, of Maine, Senator **Hale**, of New-Hampshire, Senator **Trumbull**, of Illinois, have the right of political aspiration, which belongs to their virtues and their talents. So have Senators **Sumner** and **Wilson**, of Massachusetts, although, as between the two, Mr. **Sumner** is more of a theorist, like the Abolitionists proper, and Mr. **Wilson** has more of the qualities and capabilities of a practical legislator. And so also has Mr. **Banks** the right of aspiration, which the possession of talents and acquirements gives to him, as to any and every citizen of the Republic.

Now, it is obvious to see that Mr. **Banks**, unlike the Abolitionists, looks to the seats of power as the means of acting on the events of the time, acquiring fame, and obtaining his niche in history. Unlike the Abolitionists, he is a practical man, not a visionary theorist; he sees, clearly, the impracticable nature of their ideas; he does not mean to be outlawed, in the estimation of his countrymen, by running a Quixotic tilt against the Constitution of the United States; on the contrary, he certainly prefers to have the Federal Government subsist in its integrity, with himself to participate in its administration.

Hence, it is the well-considered policy of Mr. **Banks**, and of those with whom he is at present associated in political action,—perhaps, I might say, it is the necessity of their position,—while holding aloof from visible coöperation with the Abolitionists,—while in fact rejecting and condemning their aims and plans,—yet to *exploit*, as the phrase is in France, the sentiments sown by the Abolitionists in the community, and so to mount up to power.

Thus it has happened that the Republicans, and before them the Free Soilers, have made their issues, not on the Slavery question itself, but on some occasional and transitory incident of the Slavery question, for which reason they have been, and will continue to be, beaten successively on each of their issues, so as to produce the appearance, if not the fact, of a real reaction in favor of Slavery, and against Liberty, analogous to that which has occurred simultaneously in Europe.

I need only point, in proof of this, to the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the compromise acts of 1850, and the provisions of the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,—neither of them deciding any substantive thing on the subject of Slavery, but each made to appear to do so, on account of the improvident issues raised upon them by a portion of the statesmen of the North.

Owing to these causes, although none of the statesmen referred to lend direct countenance to the wild schemes of mere Abolitionism, still, it may be doubted whether their line of action is not the cause of even greater perturbation of the public peace. The power of Abolitionism is paralyzed for evil as well as for good, by its recognized antagonism to the Constitution. But when statesmen unpatriotically play with the passions of Abolitionism, and thus impart to it force in the public mind, and come at length insensibly to be imbued with its sentiments, as well as to speak its language, then the current of legislation and of public affairs is disturbed by them, and positive injury is done to the best interests of the Union.

We have had exemplification of this in the controversy, which is just dying out, as to the organization of the Territory of Kansas.

By provision of an act of Congress, connected with the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, and commonly called the Missouri Compromise, it was enacted that there should never be involuntary servitude in certain territory of the United States north of a prescribed parallel of latitude (36° 30′.) It of course admitted, and did in fact, according to the established rules of statutory construction, impliedly sanction by law Slavery south of that line. It in effect said, there may hereafter be slave labor south of the line—there shall not north of it. That was the compromise. On this ground it was opposed by some statesmen of the North, who desired to propagate free labor south of the line at the expense of the Southern States; and it was approved, and its extension to new territories advocated by others, as a measure of equal justice to the opinions of both sections of the Union.

In this position things stood until, in a series of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was determined that acts of Congress of this nature, restricting in advance the legislature power of a State, as to Slavery or anything else, are null and void, because contrary to the Constitution.

Thus it happened that, when the time arrived for establishing the Territory of Kansas, the Missouri Compromise had become a dead letter on the statute book. It had ceased to have legal vigor. Congress had no constitutional power to revive it by new enactment. To repeal it expressly was not an act of necessity, but of sincerity, of good faith, of frankness, of manliness; and it was done. Still, the *express* repeal changed nothing in the legal relations of the subject; it did but leave the question of Slavery, in the incipient state, just where, by the decision of the Supreme Court, it was placed—that is, in the hannds of its people. That is the doctrine, not of squatter sovereignty, but of popular sovereignty, within the range of the limits of the Constitution.

We assume all the time, in our discussion of the Slavery question at the North, that free labor is more productive than slave labor; that it communicates more value to land; that it is more consonant with the nature of man; that it alone is moral and religious; and that the settled judgment of mankind is opposed to slave labor on principle. Assuming all this, it might be inferred that a new political community, with full power to judge for itself on the question, would exclude slave labor from its institutions. Especially might we so infer, if the new community consisted of men of the Northern States. In other words, it was perfectly clear that, however it might be if Kansas were colonized from the Southern States, yet, if colonized from the Northern States, it would certainly be a free-labor State. Its condition would depend on the source of its colonization.

Moreover, the line of the Missouri Compromise, as a line of division between free labor and slave labor States, ceasing to exist, it was perfectly clear that its obliteration would have the effect to open the whole region to the free competition of the two principles, and the result would be to extend slave labor, or to extend free labor, according to the respective capabilities of colonization of the two adverse principles, and of the States which they represent.

Now, in such an open competition and free race of colonization, which was likely to succeed—the slave labor or the free labor States? I say, the latter undeniably; as having the greater population in number, population more easily moved, and population backed by emigration from Europe.

For instance, suppose two adjoining closes, Black Acre and White Acre, each of the same number of roods in extent, and separated by a division fence, with 200 black sheep in Black Acre, and 300 white sheep in White Acre. If, now, we break down the division fence, and make common pasturage of the two closes, and leave the sheep to take care of themselves, which will get the most feed out of the whole, which will occupy most of it, which will encroach on the other, the 300 white sheep, or the 200 black sheep? Is not the answer palpable, self-evident, impossible to escape? Is there any answer but one? And that is the question and answer of free labor extension or slave labor extension by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In disregard to these manifest considerations, it was prematurely and hastily assumed, by certain of the statesmen of the North in the Senate, and they inconsiderately propagated the idea, that to leave the new Territory of Kansas open to the free competition of the two principles, was to extend Slavery; in other words they assumed that in all new territory, whatever the soil and climate, and under whatever circumstances, if the people were left free to act for themselves they would of course introduce slave labor; and that therefore the only salvation of the country consisted in tying the people's hands, in this respect, by act of Congress. Hence, the irritating, but sterile agitation on the subject of Kansas.

The same gentleman also propagated the idea that to repeal the Missouri Compromise was a breach of faith. But the power and the right, of any Congress, to repeal acts of general legislation, of any previous Congress, are so apparent,—it is so obviously absurd to put an act of Congress above the Constitution itself,—it is so contrary to all the principles of Republican government, to deny the moral right of the community to change its laws,—that the imputation of breach of faith, in the repeal, passed speedily into merited oblivion.

Such, in my humble judgment, are the merits of this greatly vexed question. That there have been disorders in Kansas,—illegal voting,—acts of individual violence,—is true; it was to have been expected from the circumstances;—not merely by reason of particular causes of disorder, which it would be invidious, and is not necessary to my purpose now to mention,—but, for the general cause, that much irritating demonstrations on both sides, between the Northern and the Southern States, for the colonization of Kansas. It was a struggle for power between adventurers in the Territory; it was a struggle for ascendency between two conflicting theories of social institutions; and it was a struggle of pride between opposite sections of the Union. Of course there were disorders; no human power could prevent that; President **Pierce** did everything, to that end, which could constitutionally be done. But the magnitude of those disorders has been greatly exaggerated for effect. They have been much less in degree, less in political importance and effect, and less in the sacrifice of life, than those which have, during the same period, taken place under our eyes in the State of Maryland, without exciting special wonder there, or being deemed worthy to be used as the instrument of pulling down, or putting up, Administrations of the Federal Government.

Behind all these things in Kansas, and one of the operative causes of the exaggerated importance given to political controversy there, has been a great land speculation. The inflamed zeal of the whole country on the Slavery question—the discussion of Kansas in Congress, and in the State Legislatures—the making the election of President to turn upon it—corporations, committees, and subscriptions, North and South, in aid of Kansas—all these constituted such an advertising, such a puff after the manner of Barnum, of the lands of that Territory, as no previous land or other speculation in the United States had ever enjoyed.

In confirmation of my own conclusion on the subject, let me quote from a recent published address of a most unimpeachable witness. I mean Mr. **Etheridge**, of Tennessee, well known and highly commended at the North for his course on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in regard to the Slave-trade, Mr. **Etheridge** declares, in so many words, that Kansas, as connected with the Slavery question, was a *humbug*; that he never saw half a dozen intelligent Southern men who believed it would or could be a Slave State; and that, as to it, speculation in the public land had been, from the beginning, the main object of attraction, North and South.

I have not time, and it would be out of place to reply here to the many misrepresentations in the matter of Kansas, which have been applied to the acts of the last and of the present Administration. There is one point, however, which is interesting, and of immediate importance.

Much has been said of the *bogus* laws of Kansas, as the enactments of its Territorial Assembly are elegantly denominated in the choice phraseology of the day. The Republicans in Congress have uttered volumes of lamentation over these *bogus* laws, alleging that they were not genuine or obligatory, because of imputed irregularities and intruded votes at the election of the members of the Assembly. The refusal of the Republicans of Kansas to do any act under these laws, for more than a year, has been the chief immediate cause of disorder in the Territory. The professors of New-Haven, with singular ignorance of public law and common right, have been contending, not only that the existence of these laws was good cause of revolution, but that the President of the United States, the mere administrator of Constitution and law, was bound to patronize the revolution. Mr. **Buchanan** has disposed of that new chemical compound of theology and law.

Meanwhile, our fellow-citizen, Senator **Wilson**, naturally anxious about his agitation-stock in Kansas, lately visited the Territory. He well knew that the agitation there was a *bogus* agitation, and he had the sense to see clearly that the cry of *bogus* laws was untenable, and, if persisted in, would but defeat his own friends. Accordingly, *bogus* laws to the contrary notwithstanding, he, as himself tells us in a recent speech, advised the Republicans of Kansas to go quietly to the polls and vote, under the *bogus* laws,—with a protest, as one pays unwilling duties at the Custom-House. They did so; and Kansas is a Free State. It would have saved the country some trouble, if Senator **Wilson**, or any other man of equal common sense, had thought of this protest some time ago, and had at an earlier period counselled the people of Kansas to cease playing the fool, and to cease to do so under protest, if they chose.

I ventured on a fit occasion not long since to suggest that our political troubles, in the United States, are not quite so serious as those of some other countries; and that, in view of the horrors perpetrated in British India, it is almost impious for us to be so very miserable about our little frontier affairs in Kansas, or Utah. I thought this was not only true, but a *truism*. Yet the suggestion has drawn from a respectable journal in Boston, and also from Mr. **Burlingame**, at the hustings, some very affecting remarks, concerning my hard-heartedness,—my want of charity for the sufferings of bleeding Kansas.

Now, Senator **Wilson**, in the speech just quoted, says that he promised, when in Kansas, to raise for them *three or four thousand dollars*, on his return to Massachusetts. But he says he has not been able to do this. Nay, he has canvassed Connecticut and New-York to the same end; and all New-England, with New-York besides, would not contribute three or four thousand dollars for bleeding Kansas. Senator **Wilson** was not, like our friend, Mr. **Hillard**, in search of a party; that he had already, although it was in rather a shaky condition, as the recent popular demonstrations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere show; but he was in search of a man with a heart,—to quote the expressive language of Mr. **Burlingame**. That man could not be found. So it appears I am not alone in hard-heartedness. All New-England and New-York, too, exhibit the same sort of hardness of heart towards bleeding Kansas.

Nay, we have now the speech of **Gerrit Smith**—a soft-hearted man in these matters, if there ever was one—nay, a truly generous-minded, as well as very wrong-headed, gentleman. Mr. **Smith** tells us that he has been *bled* for Kansas to *his* heart's content; that he has paid thousands of dollars on that score, without knowing what has become of it, or perceiving that it has done any good; and that he is resolved to cease to bleed for bleeding Kansas.

On the whole, therefore, I feel consoled, and shall adhere to my original belief, that the troubles in Kansas are not half so grave as the troubles in British India. Nay, I shall come to the conclusion, under the personal experience of Mr. **Gerrit Smith**, and the failure of Senator **Wilson** to raise four thousand dollars for Kansas in New-York, and all New-England, that there may be good people in Massachusetts, needing my charity much more than the Borrio-boola-ga of Kansas.

My fellow-citizens, that "Morgan" is used up—it will not even keep good "until after election."

The same fate has overtaken the dreadful case of **Dred Scott**. It was deemed so hard to have it decided that he was not a citizen of the United States. Lawyers forgot that so it had been decided, and uniformly understood and practiced, long ago, in the administration of the Government. Good men forgot that the case of the Indians was the same, and even harder, for they, at any rate, are native-born Americans by an older and a better title than the Africans. But there remained to **Dred Scott**, and the men of his color, as we have already seen, the warm sympathy and support of the free-labor States. They could compensate, if not correct the cruelty of the Supreme Court, by their own well-administered tenderness; they could declare Africans to be citizens of their own, and invest them with the elective franchise,—a much more important privilege than that of being a suitor in the District or the Circuit Court. Have they done this? By no manner of means. On the contrary, since then the free State of Minnesota has excluded blacks from citizenship; the free State of Iowa has done the same; and, most cruel stab of all—not from "the envious Casca," but from thee, Brutus—the Topeka Constitution of Kansas, the embodiment of Republican philosophy and Republican philanthropy, not content with disfranchising the Africans, has actually expelled them from the State.

I supposed, after this, that we should hear no more of **Dred Scott**. It seems, however, that the main point of his case is still misunderstood, namely: the relation of the decision to the Free States. As to that, suffice it to say that the opinion of the Chief Justice, and especially that of Justice **Nelson**, have for their legal effect, not to impose the laws of Missouri on Massachusetts, but to determine absolutely, in consonance with all theory of public right and of liberty, that Missouri, like Massachusetts, has the sole constitutional power to determine the legal condition of persons within the State.

Fellow-citizens, you thus perceive that there has been a complete break-down of these elaborately constructed platforms of discord, upon which, for the last two or three years, the Republicans have agitated the United States.

[Mr. **Cushing** proceeded to make a detailed examination of certain positions assumed by Mr. **Banks** in regard to the financial policy of the Democratic Party, and denied his assertion that our finances and tariff arrangements had been made in the interest of the slave power—after which he went on to say:]

Yes, men of Massachusetts, I say that line of narrow sectionalism of thought, and the set of narrow ideas which appertain to it, have had their day. It has come to pall on the sense, and revolt all good sentiment. Massachusetts feels instinctively that her mind is capable of better uses than to be perpetually secreting poison from the blessings of nature and society; picking flaws in the institutions of the country, and regarding the United States in the little, through inverted telescopes. We are not all of us here in Massachusetts artribilarious, hypochondriac, with sour humors in the blood, causing us to see black objects dancing before the mind's vision by day and by night. We do not believe as, from the loud assumptions of a particular school, and their busy activity at conventions and in public assemblies, it might be inferred we do, that all religion, all integrity, all honor, consists in being a cordial hater of the rest of the United States.

No, gentlemen of the Republican Party, I defy you to establish permanently, in this Commonwealth, that impossible policy of rancorous and vindictive hatred of all the white men of the South, and of all the white men of the North who refuse to join you in the hatred of the South. You may obtain power in the State of Massachusetts from time to time, but never by your own strength. You are not a majority of the citizens of the State; you are not even a plurality. It is only by a series of unstable coalitions with other parties, each succeeding one more deceptive and transitory than the last, that you ever rise even to the appearance of power. And such power as you may attain here will prove but apples of Sodom in your mouth; for the hypothesis on which you proceed will never allow you to reach that which all the higher aspirations of your public life look to—power in the United States. You may be the idol of a sectional or local party, but with a weight on its shoulders, like the rock of Sisyphus, to keep you toiling in vain to reach the bright summits of

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

You may be great in a single State, but with a greatness which looms out luridly from the mists and gloom of sectional discord and strife,—and with names never destined to swell the pealing anthem of the glories of the United States.

God grant that in these things a better spirit may hereafter prevail among all the citizens of this State; that instead of giving themselves up to sectional agitation, and to the propagation of ideas which are sterile of any possible fruit save civil war—they would cultivate concord and harmony. May so many clergymen, now the ministers of discord and anger, go back to the pure ministry of the Gospel.

And Mr. **Banks** himself, so capable of better things, let us entreat, in the earnest language of **Francesca** to **Alp Arslan**, to pause, ere he devote himself to an "immortality of ill," as the irreclaimable enemy of the unity and peace of the United States. Oh, that he had but chosen the nobler part! How much better and purer the honors he then might win. Of those men of Massachusetts who, in our time, have been called by Providence to places of higher power in the Federal Government, **Adams**, **Webster** and **Marcy** have gone to occupy each his bright page in the golden book of the names of the great men of the country whose memory death hallows; three only, **Everett**, **Bancroft** and another, have held embassies or served in the Cabinet; three only, **Choate**, **Everett** and **Winthrop**, have represented their State in the Senate; and of this small number of surviving men of Massachusetts, of similar political position, all but one have stepped over that line which divides the past from the future, and are now far removed from the fresh years of life. How few the obstacles to the advancement of a younger aspirant in the same path! How unwise in a Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States to seek to hurry advancement by the endeavor, vain, let us hope, to rekindle, in Massachusetts, the expiring embers of ill-will toward our fellow-citizens of the Southern States!

I feel admonished that it would be unreasonable to trespass much longer on your indulgence. I hasten, therefore, to a conclusion.

Gentlemen of the Young Men's Democratic Association, you belong to that great party which now stands alone in its glory, as the refuge of constitutional opinion, and as the depository of the hopes of the American Union.

In the Federal Government you have at the head of public affairs, a statesman of approved wisdom, experience and patriotism, eminent in all the capabilities demanded by his high station, and who, with the aid of a Cabinet of wise, experienced, and patriotic men, is administering the Government in the spirit of the Fathers of the Republic. Him, you are proud to honor,—him, you can, with emulous respect, hold up to the confidence and support of your fellow-citizens of the State.

For the administration of the State, you have, in **Beach** and **Currier**, candidates worthy, by the admission of all, of your cordial adhesion, and fitted, in all things, to do honor to Massachusetts. Let no doubts of success—no timid calculation of other contingencies—cause you to swerve a hair's breadth from the straight line of duty. Labor untiringly for the day—near at hand, it is to be hoped, and if not near, yet assuredly not remote—when the Commonwealth shall rejoice to put her welfare in their hands, and assume her own fit place in the direction of the affairs of the Union.

The Commonwealth needs their services. Its disordered finances—the intolerable burden of its expenditures—the misdirection of its counsels—require the remedy of a Democratic administration, alike in the Executive Chamber and its Legislative Halls. Nothing less can restore its lost position and its lost self-respect.

To conclude, then: Merchants of Massachusetts, with your superb galleons from the ship-yards of East Boston and Newburyport, moving over the sea in the pride of their beauty and their strength, freighted with the rich agricultural productions of Carolina and Louisiana, you have been told here that your interests are in conflict with those of the South! Manufacturers of Massachusetts! you, with your palatial manufactories to weave into apparel, for the world's wear, the agricultural productions of Georgia and Alabama, have been told here that you must surrender yourselves to the evil spirit of jealousy of the South. Citizens of Massachusetts! and especially you of the industrial classes, who wear the cotton, eat the corn and sugar, and drink the coffee of slave-labor, and who provide objects of art for the use of slave labor, and of those who own it—you also have been told that slave labor is the irreconcilable antagonist of free labor, and that, therefore, leaving all other things, you must betake yourself to hating the South, with a sworn hatred, like that of **Annibal** for Rome. Men of Massachusetts! you are exhorted to cultivate amicable relations with Cuba—slave colony though it be—to supply it with lumber, food and other objects of value, and to buy and consume its products, and thus to sustain and perpetuate slave labor there, and love slave owners, while you are called upon to sacrifice the peace and honor of the State, and dedicate yourself, from reprobation of slave labor, to unceasing hostility against your own countrymen of the Southern States.

When I hear such counsels darkly intimated, under specious disguises of speech, to the State of Massachusetts, it seems to me that the First Tempter, as depicted by **Milton**, is before my eyes:

> Close at the ear of Eve,
> Essaying by his devilish art to reach
> The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
> Illusions, as he list, phantasms and dreams;
> Or if, inspiring venom, he might taint
> The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise.
> Like gentle breaths from rivers pure, thence raise
> At least distempered discontented thoughts,
> Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
> Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride.

My friends, to dispel such mischievous inspirations, it needs but the lightest touch of Ithuriel's spear of truth.

I say down, down to the infernal pit, where they belong, with all these derelict inspirations of malice, hatred and uncharitableness! You, the people of Massachusetts, do not, in the inner chamber of your heart, approve, and will not, on consideration, adopt this abominable theory of sectional spite and hate. You will, in the end, if not to-day, repel that policy with scorn and horror. Before that time of sober judgment comes, I, who stand up for the Union, in its letter and spirit,—who will die in the breach rather than "let it slide,"—I may be struck down by the tempest of party passion, but others, better and more fortunate, will rise up to fill the gap in the ranks of the sacred phalanx of the soldiers of the Constitution. Man is feeble, mortal, transient; but our Country is powerful, immortal, eternal. In the long ages of glory which lie before us, rolling onward one after another like the ceaseless rote of the surging waters on the sea-shore, wave upon wave rushing on to fill the place of that which sinks into the main, generations of men will come and go, with their joys and sorrows, their aspirations and disappointments, their conflicts and their reconciliations. Then it will be seen that he who was the highest had been but an atom of the great whole, and he who was humblest had been as much. We are alike in the hands of the Almighty, and but the instruments of His will in the doing of the great work commenced by our Fathers at Jamestown and Plymouth,—continued by them at Saratoga and Yorktown,—carried on by us at Monterey and Mexico,—the great work of reducing to cultivation and civilization the Savannahs and forests of our country. Massachusetts, once the banner State of the Union, will not be found backward, at the hour of need, in performing her appointed part of that great work of the Lord God in the New World.

Jerome White was shot in Baltimore, on Thursday, by Mr. **John Clagett**. Mr. **Clagett** was arrested and sent to jail. Mr. **White** died in a few minutes, and was taken to his residence in High-street. He knew nothing after being shot. One ball entered through the right arm, and was supposed to have passed into the chest. Another ball passed into the left arm and through, another ball went into the right thigh above the knee and through that.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

The Imperial interview at Stuttgart is said to have had one result—the issue of a circular by Count **Walewski** to the French Ambassadors at the different Courts of Europe. Without either positively denying or affirming the existence of so formal a State document, thus much is certain—a communication of some sort has been made. And there is reason to believe that, after announcing the fact of a complete *entente cordiale* as established between France and Russia, a resolution to maintain by all possible means the peace of Europe, and that every endeavor should be made to bring about a good understanding among all the European Powers, was resolved upon.

A horrible scene (says the Weser *Gazette*) took place at Hanover a few days ago, on the occasion of an execution. Not only did a large crowd, many of them carrying bottles of brandy, assemble and commit gross excesses, but a number of individuals subject to epilepsy rushed to the scaffold, at the moment the criminal's head fell, to drink the blood, the popular belief being that it is a cure for epilepsy, and the executioner readily gave it to them. This frightful scene has caused an immense sensation in Hanover, and petitions to the Government, praying that executions may no longer be public, have been numerously signed.

A Literary Convention has been ratified between England and Spain. By this treaty the authors of works of literature or of art, to whom the laws of either of the two countries do now or may hereafter give the right of property or copyright, will be entitled to exercise that right in the territories of the other of such countries for the same term and to the same extent as the authors of works of the same nature, if published in such other country, would therein be entitled to exercise such right.

Every effort is now being made at the builder's yard, Millwall, for the launching of the *Great Eastern* steamship. Large bodies of men are incessantly employed in relays, and from the state of forwardness in which she appears there is no doubt that she will be launched on the specified day, the 2d of November.

A Paris letter, in the *Nord*, of Brussels, affirms that neither Prince **Albert** will visit this year the camp of Chalons, nor Queen **Victoria** Fontainebleau or Compiègne, on account of the preoccupations caused by the events in India.

Letters brought by the Overland Mail, *via* Southampton, state that the Dutch in Java are alarmed at the aspect of affairs in India, as it may have an exciting effect upon the native population.

What Shall be Done for the Poor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The importance of this question has probably never been so generally felt in this community as at present. Even those who have been compelled to witness, within a few weeks, the fruits of years of care and toil swept from them, join in the inquiry.

Now that the severity of the financial calamity is somewhat abated, and time is given for each one to look about himself and inquire its cause, no one doubts but that it might have been averted. To sit supinely and lament past short-sightedness is not the part of wisdom, but to arise and gather up the fragments of the wreck, at the same time cautiously guarding against other and greater evils.

There is now a little lull in the storm, but it is not over; it may come from another quarter, but come it will with unabated severity. The wreck we are now left to contemplate is only that of property which, in a few years, may be repaired, while the wreck we are called upon to avert is that of character.

New-York can better afford to part with every dollar of its treasured millions than with the integrity of its laboring, its wealth-making classes. The loss of this integrity is the evil with which we are now threatened; and, in comparison with this, dollars are of small account. Every hand now idle, which has been accustomed to find employment in this City, will again be wanted, but of what avail will those hands be, if the hearts of their possessors have been sacrificed to vice and crime, to eke out an existence through months of idleness?

There are at the present time, in New-York and its vicinity, from twenty-five to fifty thousand of these classes out of employment, and every week still augments their number. This enumeration does not include the vast hordes of vagrants, systematic beggars, abandoned women, and thieves; by which even in the best of times, our City is infested. These will manage to live as they have been accustomed to live, while many of them will make the severity of the times a source of unusual income.

A small number of mechanics, day-laborers, and working-girls have enough, by using the most rigid economy, to carry them through the Winter, a still larger number have means to support themselves for a few weeks, while the great majority have scarcely a dollar left, or are living now by means of the pawn shop.

Those who have been accustomed to notice the operation of these establishments, have not failed to remark the great increase, and the improved character of their applicants. Shoemakers are bringing their kits, carpenters their saws, planes, and chisels; tailors their shears, masons their hammers, and bricklayers their trowels; clerks their pins, rings, and watches; mothers their blankets and coverlids; and too often, their children's clothing; while very decent, and respectable, and in many cases, even genteel young women are offering such articles of their apparel as they can conveniently part with, and all to procure the means of another week's subsistence. Judging from the sad and anxious countenances which we meet in the pawn shop, and in our visitations among, and our intercourse with the poor, we have been led to conclude that dark and sickening forebodings of coming want have already settled upon many hearts.

What, then, shall be done, is the question? We would answer,

First—Let these societies which are already engaged in taking up and removing to good situations the poor of our City, be supplied with all necessary means for the earnest prosecution of this work.

Second—Let an earnest appeal be made through the papers for families, East and West, who can add one or more to their number, either by employing them at low wages, or for their board and clothing during the Winter, to forward their applications immediately to such societies in our City as are engaged in the supply of labor.

Third—For such respectable sewing-girls as have no means of subsistence, without resorting to the pawn-shops, let a house, or, if necessary, houses be opened where they can find a temporary home and employment, until they can be placed in situations in the country.

Fourth—Let the mechanics and laboring men of the City, who are heads of families, and who have no means of subsistence, be employed in keeping the streets of New-York thoroughly cleansed, and free from all obstructions of snow and ice, during the coming Winter.

Fifth—Let there be an immediate conference of the managers of the various charitable enterprises of this City, in order to secure, at least, harmony of action in the great work before them.

Notwithstanding the great financial embarrassment under which this community is at present laboring, we believe there is heart, and head, and wealth enough for all present and prospective emergencies we may be called to encounter.

For these last six months the family of the Five Points House of Industry has numbered from seventy-five to one hundred inmates. From these it has sent to situations in the country an average of some seventy-five per month. During the month of October, for want of means, this number has been reduced to fifty, while, instead of diminishing, it should have been increased fourfold, and might have been so, had the necessary means been supplied.

While we have house-room enough, and every necessary appliance for engaging in the great work of charity to be performed, we shall be compelled to become the unwilling spectators of unrelieved want and misery, unless the means of such relief be furnished us.

Seven years of uninterrupted employment in the field of New-York charities, has given us some experience in this work. That experience, with the ability we have still have left to labor, is at the disposal of those to whom the poor of this City have a right to look for relief during the coming Winter. If means are furnished us, we will gladly use them to the best of our judgment; if not, we must content ourselves to do the little we can without means by advice.

We can maintain our day-school, but cannot continue the warm dinner our little ones so much need, and having room, we can give lodging to the homeless, if nothing more.

Though our capitalists cannot, as they have been accustomed to do, give by hundreds and thousands, there are tens of thousands in New-York who can and will spare at least a dollar for charity. Let the Sabbath-school children in the City and throughout the country at once commence their penny-collections, forwarding their receipts for the relief of the thousands of children in New-York, who, in a few weeks, will be in a starving condition. Let them gather up all the second-hand clothing of every description, and hasten it forward for distribution.

Those who wish to make the Five Points House of Industry the medium of conveying their charities to the poor, may either send to **Hiram Barney**, Trinity Building; C. H. **Dabney**, firm of **Duncan & Sherman**, corner of Pine and Nassau streets; **Frederick G. Foster**, No. 65 South-street; **Marshall Lefferts**, No. 70 Broad-street; **George Bird**, corner Fifth-avenue and Seventeenth-street; C. H. Shipman, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane; Thomas S. Ells, No. 63 Poplar-street, Brooklyn; or to L. M. Pease, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

We shall anxiously wait the response of our City and country friends that we may understand our position. L. M. PEASE.

Distresses of the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Free-trade journals are begging and pleading the factories in New-England not to discharge their workmen; in other words, after preaching Free-trade for a long series of years, and bringing the whole factory business into utter ruin, they are now begging the owners of our factories to retain their "hands" which they have not already been compelled to discharge, and to further involve the owners and stockholders with additional burdens. Under the Nullification uproar of 1830 to 1831, and on to 1842, when more than one-half of all the imports came into the country with free duties, and the balance at 20 per cent., nine factories out of every ten in the United States went into bankruptcy, or changed ownership by sales of the Sheriff. We had glorious times, indeed, from 1837 to 1843.

The law of 1842 revived everything, but in 1846 the evil star of Free-trade again became in the ascendant. Let us hear what the English people themselves think of this state of things. In 1855 the Belfast *Mercantile Journal* declared:

"That since 1846 the export trade from England to the United States had increased 116 ₱ cent.

That in the last six years iron wrought and unwrought exported to the United States had increased....380 ₱ cent.
Cotton goods had increased.... 84 ₱ cent.
Linen goods had increased.... 60 ₱ cent.
Woolen manufactures had increased....100 ₱ cent.
Haberdashery had increased....264 ₱ cent.
Machinery had increased....290 ₱ cent.

That the export on iron manufactures exceed in value that of cotton, woolen, linen, silk and paper and leather goods.

That the export trade of England to the United States exceeds one fourth of all the exports of the British Kingdom to all the world."

Verily, the Yankees are a very accommodating people. We took from Great Britain in 1850, of pig iron, 57,000 tons in that year; of bar iron, bolts and rod iron, 263,530 tons, (besides Railroad iron,) in the whole amounting to $17,713,100 for iron manufacture, over and above railroad iron. This thing has been going on at a very rapid rate since, until our own iron mines and iron founderies have been brought to a stand-still. Their workmen are all turned out of employment and running around our streets moaning and in tears for bread to eat, while Mr. Dallas, who gave the casting vote to destroy our factories, in 1846, is now Minister to England, billing and cooing around Victoria's Court. In 1856 England received $42,994,500 in specie from the United States, while, from the whole world she received $128,165,000 in specie, including what she received from Australia. The English people know what money means and the worth of it, but we simple-hearted Americans are told that specie is merchandise.

In 1640, all the mines in Great Britain produced but 17,000 tons of iron. In 1776, England imported iron from her Colony, New-Jersey, to supply her home market. The last year, 1856, she exported to the United States over 500,000 tons of manufactured iron. Her mines now constitute the most productive source of national wealth in all the world. In 1856 she rolled out over 3,600,000 tons of iron. All these elements of wealth are piled up in the United States, mountain high. Missouri alone could supply all the iron of the world for thousands of years, but she is cursed with the blight of the Slave power, and the humbug of Free-trade. Mr. Miller tells us, "that in 1856, one iron mine in New-Jersey, raised 11,600 tons of iron ore." This ore consumed 23,000 tons of Anthracite coal; 3,000 tons of lime-stone, 6,000 tons of pig iron, was the product of this mine. It employed 600 men the year round, who received $266,000 in wages. We opine that a great many working Democrats in and around the City of New-York, who have been voting with the Slave power, and crying out "Free-trade," would like to see themselves at such a mine as this, and employed before many months more roll over their heads. The American iron is the best in the world. On the Erie Railroad the English rails wear away at the rate of 16 per cent. annually, while the American rails made in Pennsylvania, and used on the same road, wear away only at the rate of 6 per cent. The American bar and pig iron is both harder and tougher than the Scotch. We are, truly yours, IRON.

Who Will Help?

Every benevolent institution in our City is now evidencing the pressure of the times on the poor. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is crowded nightly. Every bed is full, and in many cases *two* boys (of a small pattern, to be sure) have been only too glad to sleep, spoon-fashion, in one bed two feet wide—*two-thirds of a yard only!* Others have deemed it a favor to be permitted to take the floor under shelter, and in a warm room.

There is a plenty of bed-clothing for Summer, for all the beds now on hand, but for Winter there is not; besides, we are now having more bedsteads made. *We greatly need bedding*, especially comfortables. Any family having partly-worn articles of this kind to spare, who like, in this way, to relieve suffering, can either send them to this office, or by leaving directions, they will be sent for. Pantaloons, of sizes to suit boys from 12 to 20 years of age, would be very useful, as would, also, under-shirts. Warm caps are also much needed, as well as shoes. Where is Dorcas?

Owing to the pressure of the times, the Fostering Society (Children's Aid Society) feels simultaneously the need of funds, and a greatly increased demand upon its energies. Every institution under its care needs to appeal directly to the public heart; and that one which has long been a favorite, and doing a peculiar work, it is hoped, will not appeal in vain.

Contributions, either in goods, or *orders* for goods, or cash, will be gladly received at this office, and duly acknowledged. C. WIEGAND,
Superintendent of Newsboys' Lodging-house,
No. 128 Fulton street.

The British Minister and his Family n Washington.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

Some of the correspondents of the press persist in representing Her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, as actively engaged in suppressing fillibusterism, by issuing orders to the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to intercept all expeditions of the kind and to send the parties back to the United States. Such reports are exceedingly annoying to Lord Napier, who has no authority to issue any such orders, and who is the last man in the world to meddle with that which is not legitimately and strictly within the sphere of his official duties.

Lord Napier when about sailing for America was urged by Mr. Crampton, his predecessor, to take the latter's late residence on Georgetown Heights. This he declined to do upon grounds equally creditable to his lordship's head and heart. Should he locate himself upon the Heights of Georgetown, he could receive attention from, and extend his hospitality to, those only who were able to support equipages. As his great object would be to know the people among whom he had been sent to reside, and to cultivate the acquaintance of his American cousins, he preferred "to pitch his tent" in their midst, and has accordingly taken the late elegant residence of Senator Fish, of New-York, which has been thoroughly refitted, and greatly enlarged and ornamented, located on H-street and near the Presidential mansion.

Lord Napier is about in the meridian of life, near six feet high, well proportioned, with a heavy suit of black hair slightly mixed with grey—and with an eye as piercing as the eagle's. His face is highly intellectual, and alternately thoughtful or lively, with a smile pleasant and winning, though seasoned with the quizzical, evincing a decided relish for a good joke. Though comparatively young, Lord Napier has resided near several of the European courts and established a reputation as a statesman and diplomatist equaled by few men of the present age. He is destined to become the most popular representative Her Majesty's government has had near the United States since the days of the lamented Fox.

But the great popularity of the new Minister will not rest solely upon his own shoulders, but will be supported in no small degree by his accomplished and amiable partner—Lady Napier—who seems to understand and appreciate American character; for already she is the idol of a large circle of friends here, as she was the pride of those at home. Youthful and pretty, Lady Napier undoubtedly is, but the greatest attraction is her good common sense. She reasons on all subjects; and her conclusions are as correct as her premises are sound. There is nothing light or trifling in her manner or conversation, and at the same time she is perfectly free from that *hauteur* so often met with in ladies in her social position. A religious sentiment seems to pervade and run through her whole being; and she is evidently destined to be the particular star in our Washington society, whoever else may enter the circle.

Army News.—Orders have been received for a detachment of 253 United States recruits from Governor's Island, to go in the *Northern Light*, on the 5th of November. They are destined for the 4th Infantry in Oregon, and 3d Artillery in California and Oregon, and are under command of Col. Casey, 9th Infantry. The officers accompanying the detachment are Lieutenants St. Clair Dearing, 4th Infantry, and James Howard, 3d Artillery.

NEW-YORK CITY

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street on Wednesday, the President Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., in the Chair.

Captain Crabtree stated that he had made inquiries among the dealers in flour, in anticipation of what might be required, and they had stated to him that at any time previously to the 15th of November it will remain as low as it is now; the price now being about $5 for such as is used by the Commission. It would be necessary to purchase about 2,000 barrels, the consumption being 11 barrels per day. There had been already a shipment of flour from Baltimore to India, and the probabilities would be that the price would advance as the frost approaches.

The Board authorized Commissioner Morgan and Captain Crabtree to purchase 1,500 barrels.

Arrangements were made to visit Quarantine and Ward's Island. Some other matters of detail were disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

Number emigrants arrived to Oct. 21, 1857			155,643
Number emigrants arrived since, to Oct. 28, 1857			2,766
Total			158,409
To same date in 1856			118,136
	1857	1856	1855
No. inmates in Institut'n, Ward's Isl'd	1547	1282	1701
No. inmates in Institut'n, Marine Hosp'l	111	113	98
Total	1658	1395	1799

Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to Oct. 21, 1857	$326,975 81	
Receipts since to Oct. 28, 1857, for comm. of alien passengers	4,858 00	331,833 81
Total		$322,631 56
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 21, 1857	$283,461 74	
No. payments on Oct. 21, 1857	——	283,461 74
Balance of Com. Fund		$39,169 32

Geo. W. Wheeler, Treasurer.

Bellevue Hospital.—The male patients of Bellevue Hospital have been removed into the new wing of that building. The additional wards have been fitted up with new furniture. The doctors, officers and governor of this institution will have rooms in the main building, which will be finished in December. The cost of the new additions to the Hospital will be not far from $100,000. When the additions were begun, it was supposed that no further enlargement would be required for fifteen or twenty years; but there are already 758 patients on the premises, and it is expected that every bed will be filled during the Winter season. The Hospital, when completed, will hold 1,200 patients. The expense of maintaining Bellevue Hospital next year will probably not be less than $100,000, unless there should be a fall in the price of provisions.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 30.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—No calendar for the remainder of the term.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Adjourned for the term.

U. S. District Court.—No more calendars this term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

United States vs. *John Maxwell.*—This case was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday.

Herbert A. Pusick, complainant, cross-examined—I had $12 50 per month on board the schooner *Ida Della Torra*, and am having that now; did not remember burning the rice improperly; there was too much cooked, but it was not overdone; the Captain told me I wasted the rice; the rice was poured on my head and ran down my "jumper," (a short frock;) the saucepan burned my neck—(the witness showed the scar;) the rice couldn't burn me as I immediately threw it off; as to the coffee, it was just getting spoiled when the Captain smelt it; he called me in the galley; he rattled my head in the coffee and burned my hair, and gave me a headache; the coffee was smoking; we got our water from alongside.

Mr. John B. Creamer, being sworn for the prosecution, says: I was chief mate of the schooner *Ida Della Torra;* was acquainted with Pusick; he was cook and steward; on the 27th of August, about one o'clock, just after breakfast, I stood on deck, taking an account of cargo coming on board; the Captain was in the galley, and he called the steward, who was clearing off the table, on deck; the Captain showed him rice that was in the sauce-pan, and asked him what he wasted the rice for; he told him it was for the laborers on board; I did not hear the reply; the first thing I saw was the Captain throwing the rice over his head; the Captain kicked him and knocked him down; the steward ran away from him, and went again to clear off the table; the Captain went again in the galley, and called the steward back; he had coffee roasting in an oven; I think it was roasting rather too much, and looked blacked; the Captain set it out in the pan on the top of a barrel; I saw the Captain take the cook up by his neck and breeches and put his head in the coffee; the boy cried out once, "Oh! Mr. Creamer," to me; when the Captain threw him on deck, the boy called out, "I'm dead;" in the afternoon the boy asked the Captain for medicine, as his head was aching badly; the Captain said, "I'll give you some medicine," and took up a rope and tried to beat him with it; the boy ran away.

The cross-examination attempted to show the situation of the lake, the position of the vessel, the depth of water, and other facts bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court, to prove, if possible, that the Captain was amenable to the Government of Venezuela, and that the United States had no jurisdiction of this case.

The counsel for the prosecution here rested, and the counsel for the defence, Mr. Huntley, moved to dismiss the case—first, because the acts alleged have not been proved to have been done by Maxwell; second, that the offence was not committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States; that Lake Maracaibo is in the jurisdiction of Yucatan, is fresh water, and not, therefore, on the high seas. Referred to Harper's *U. S. Gazetteer* for a description of the place, and to Blunt's *Coast Pilot*, p. 457, where the lake is called a "lagoon," and he had never heard that there was a lagoon within the jurisdiction of the United States; also, 4th Mason, United States *vs.* Eben. Robinson, p. 307, to prove that an offence committed in a lagoon or bay, landlocked, was not cognizable in the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. The place in question is entirely landlocked and wholly surrounded by the territory of Venezuela, and under the jurisdiction of that country, and that therefore the act could not be punished as if committed on the high seas, as contemplated by the act of Congress.

Mr. Newman, the counsel for Government, hoped the Commissioner would not allow the accused to escape upon a mere technicality—that there had been an assault committed had been fully proved. As to jurisdiction, he claimed that the place where the offence was committed *was* within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The open roadstead of a foreign country, a marine league from shore, is "high seas." (5 Wheaton, 184–200. United States *vs.* The Pirates.) The natural intendment was that Capt. Maxwell was the person charged in the complaint. The Bay is capable of admitting vessels of the capacity of 90 tons burden. He hoped the Commissioner would not allow the course of justice to be stayed upon the technical ground set up by the defence. This was not a formal Court of Justice, but merely a preliminary investigation into the facts as to whether the assaults charged had been committed.

CASE DISMISSED.

In the matter of the *United States* vs. *Thomas Rustin*, Captain of the ship *J. A. Westervelt*, charged with giving out bad provisions to the passengers, Commissioner Bridgham dismissed the case on the ground that it appeared in evidence that the Commission in Liverpool, whose duty it was, examined them, and decided that they were all the law required when put on board the ship, and that if they were afterwards injured, the Captain was not criminally holden.

The Commissioner will give his decision in a day or two.

Leopold Newman, Esq., for the Government; Richard H. Huntley, Esq., for the defence.

The Street Commissioner Difficulty—The Books Ordered to be Delivered to Conover—Injunction Against the Mayor Continued.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 29.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel the delivery of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office.—This case was at last brought on for a settlement of the orders. Some discussion was had as to the form in which they should be drawn, and the following was decided upon.

THE ORDER AGAINST THE MAYOR.

A temporary injunction having heretofore and on the 13th day of August, 1857, been granted herein restraining the defendants as hereinafter stated, and an order to show cause on the 25th day of said August, at 11 A. M., why the defendants should not be enjoined and restrained as hereinafter stated, having been granted on the same day, and the motion thereon having come on to be argued, and counsel having been heard on both sides, it is ordered that until the the trial and judgment herein, the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and Charles Devlin, and their and each of their counselors, attorneys and agents, be, and they are hereby commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from interfering with the books, papers, maps or documents belonging or appertaining to the office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and from doing anything to prevent the delivery thereof to the plaintiff in this action and his use of the same, and from taking any measures other than by a review in this Court upon *certiorari* to prevent the enforcement and execution of the order mentioned in the complaint and the search warrant therein mentioned. And it is further ordered, that until the trial and judgment in this action the said John B. Farrington and Henry Bertholf be and they are and each of them is hereby commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from delivering the said books, maps, papers and documents to any person or persons whomsoever, except pursuant to the order of the said Justice Peabody, or the order of this Court in this action.

On the settlement of the above order an order was granted restraining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York from proceeding with the action in the Common Pleas. The following is a copy of

THE ORDER ON THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

A temporary injunction having heretofore and on the 17th day of August, 1857, issued against the defendants, and an order having been made that they show cause on the 29th day of August, 1857, why they should not be enjoined and restrained as hereinafter stated, and the motion thereon coming in to be heard and counsel having been heard on both sides—

It is ordered that, until the trial and judgment in this action, the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their attorneys, counselors and agents, be and they are, and each of them is, hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the action in the complaint mentioned, which was commenced by them as plaintiffs, in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, against the said Daniel D. Conover and others, defendants, and is now pending, or in any matter or proceeding supplemental or incidental thereto, or intended to enforce obedience to any order or process in said action, or to punish disobedience of any such order or process.

And it is further ordered that, until the trial and judgment in this action, the defendant, James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, his deputies and agents, be and they are, and each of them is, hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from executing or acting under or by virtue of any writ, warrant, order or process in such action, matter or proceeding.

And it is further ordered that, until the trial and judgment in this action, the defendant, Charles Devlin, and his agents, and persons acting under him, be and they, and each of them is, hereby strictly commanded and enjoined absolutely to desist and refrain from performing or attempting to perform any of the duties of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of duties as such Street Commissioner, or any property under his charge, until some righ in the said Devlin be established by the proper action in the nature of *quo warranto* brought for that purpose.

Mr. Field then made an application for an order for the disposition of the books, papers, &c., of the office. Having read the order as drawn by him, objection was made to its settlement by Mr. Brady, on the ground that the books and papers to which it referred were not in Court to be identified. At the suggestion of Messrs. Field and Noyes, counsel for Mr. Conover, Justice Peabody determined to hold Court in the Street Commissioner's Office, where the books, except a few volumes in the possession of Mr. Bertholf, an officer of the Court, were deposited, for the purpose of settling the order, it being represented to him that it would be a day's work to bring all the books and papers here, and would be a positive injury to the department to remove them from their present places. Mr. Brady observed that he should not consider the proceedings, if transferred to the Street Commissioner's Office, as of any legality. The Judge, however, decided to proceed with the settlement of the order at once in the Commissioner's room, and crossed over to the Hall of Records followed by the counsel and officers of the Court. The books were here identified by Mr. Leggett, one of the clerks, Mr. Farrington, the constable, having them in charge, after which the following order was entered:

ORDER DISPOSING OF THE BOOKS.

The search-warrant heretofore issued in this matter having been delivered to John R. Farrington, a constable of the City of New-York, for execution, and the said constable having by virtue thereof taken the papers, books, maps and documents, mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and brought the same before the said Justice, and the said Justice having thereupon inquired and examined whether the same appertains to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and it appearing to the said Justice, upon such inquiry and examination, that the said books, maps, papers and documents, do appertain to the said office, it is hereby ordered that they be forthwith delivered to the said Daniel D. Conover.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Oct. 29.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clarke and Davies.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S CASE.

The People vs. *Emma A. Cunningham.*—At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mrs. Cunningham was present with Mr. Chatfield, her counsel.

Mr. Chatfield stated that, in consequence of the death of a relative, Mr. Stafford had not served upon the District-Attorney the notice of motion, and he was not prepared to make any motion upon papers. He proposed to move only that the present recognizance be continued until the next meeting of this Court. Upon a mere inspection of the case upon the evidence before the magistrate there was great doubt whether the case came within the statute at all. Of course this would weigh with the Court in disposing of the liberty of the prisoner. She had shown no disposition to evade the trial, and expected to meet it. He wished to hold the matter over until the next meeting, and in the meantime he would have the proper papers served upon the District-Attorney.

Mr. Hall said the case was entirely in the hands of the Court. He had no motion to make, and if Mr. Chatfield had a motion to make now, he was willing to submit it upon the argument already made. He was by no means satisfied with the present sureties, and had entered a written protest against them before Judge Peabody.

Mr. Chatfield said this was the first intimation he had had that the sureties were not satisfactory, and argued that having been passed upon by a proper officer, that was sufficient.

Mr. Hall said there was a technical objection to the bond, in that it required him to appear and obey the order of this Court, and did not specify that she was to appear in any Court for trial.

Mr. Chatfield contended that it was the ordinary bond. He took it that she was to be presumed innocent; and why should she be sent to prison, so long as she was ready and willing to be tried. She gave the recognizance in pursuance of the statute, and satisfied a competent officer that she was giving competent surety. Why was this recognizance to be uprooted, then, unless it was to gratify a feeling which he was sorry to find existed? He simply asked a delay, for the purpose of submitting a motion which he intended to make to quash the indictment, on the ground that she had not violated any statute. He expected to be able to satisfy the Court that his client had been prosecuted, so far, without the slightest evidence of crime against her.

The Court granted an order, that the original writ of *certiorari* of the defendant removing the indictment against her into this Court, and upon which a recognizance was given, be amended *nunc pro tunc*, so as to read of the date of its allowance "general" instead of "special term," as the place of hearing. And it is further ordered, that the defendant appear before this Court on the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and execute a new recognizance conditioned for such appearance as the Court may direct.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE OLD POLICE.

Richard Gambling vs. *The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.*—Mr. Sherwood, counsel for Gambling, yesterday morning moved that the return of Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Stranahan, filed Oct. 10, be sent back, and the board required to make a proper return. He contended that the document was irregular and defective, that it contains statements not responsive to the writ of *certiorari*, but calculated to prejudice the rights of the plaintiff, that it bears upon its face the evidence that it was made and filed surreptitiously, that in some respects it is erroneous and false, and that the writ was not annexed. In support of this motion he read the the affidavits of Fernando Wood, Samuel S. Powell and Jacob Cholwell, to the effect that Gen. Nye had never laid the writ before the Board, nor called attention to it, nor consulted with either of them on the subject of a return to it; and that on the contrary he stated that an appeal had been taken to the general term, and no action of the Board was necessary.

The Court said the only immediate question was whether this was a proper return or not.

Mr. Noyes, of counsel for the Commissioners, said the writ was addressed to the "Commissioners of Police," and Wood and Powell were not Commissioners. If the other side insisted that the return should have been made by the Board, then the writ should be quashed, as improperly addressed, and if they insist that it is properly addressed, then the return is correct.

The case was argued at great length, but no decision was rendered.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF CANGEMI.

The motion made by the District-Attorney to change the place of trial of Cangemi, indicted for the murder of Officer Anderson, was yesterday denied by the Court. The case was ordered to be returned to the Circuit for trial next term.

DECISIONS.

Lawrence Drumgold vs. *John Drumgold, administrator, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term, dismissing complaint, affirmed, with costs of appeal.

J. A. Schenck vs. *John Pendleton*—Judgment of Special Term for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Adolph Baker vs. *Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

E. T. Grant et al. vs. *A. N. Hotchkiss et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs of appeal.

Roberts vs. *Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company*—Motion to open, default taken at this General Term.

C. H. Carroll vs. *William Findley*—Order of Special Term discharging third party from examination, affirmed with costs.

Alex. Duncan vs. *James Ainslee, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

A. B. Van Olinda vs. *D. B. Allen*—Judgment of Special Term for plaintiff, affirmed with costs.

Francis Pruyn vs. *John Black and Wood*—Judgment of plaintiff to be affirmed with costs, on his remitting $32 03, as of July 25, 1856.

David Umbager vs. *John V. Plume*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

David Peason, &c., vs. *Wm. Spencer, &c.*—New trial to be granted, neither party to pay costs on the appeal.

Patrick Gibney, Adm'r., vs. *John M. Mackay.*—Judgment for plaintiff to be reversed, and complaint to be dismissed with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

ATTACHMENTS IN DISTRICT COURTS.

Taylor vs. *Crane.*—Brady, J.—The plaintiff proceeded against the defendant by attachment in the Fourth Judicial District Court of this City, and by virtue of the attachment certain personal property of the defendant was seized. The defendant was not served with the process and did not appear before the Justice. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $119 56, with $7 costs. Subsequently the plaintiff, filed a transcript of the judgment in the office of the Clerk of the County, issued execution to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff under the execution advertised real estate of the defendant to be sold. The defendant moves to set the execution aside.

The twentieth section of the act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts in the City of New-York into one act, passed April 13, 1857, provides that all laws in relation to the issuing of attachments by Justices of the Peace, when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $250, and of the *service thereof* shall apply to those Courts except when the same may be inconsistent with that act, &c. The provisions of law respecting attachments, and which are not inconsistent with the act just named, provide (section 216, 2 Rev. Stat. 4 Ed. 461,) that a judgment obtained before any Justice, in any suit commenced by attachment, when the defendant shall not be personally served with an attachment or summons and shall not appear, shall be only presumptive evidence of indebtedness in any suit that may be brought thereon, and may be repelled by the defendant; and that no execution, issued upon such judgment, shall be levied upon any other property than such as was seized under the attachment issued thereon, nor shall any defendant, in such case, be barred of any set-off which he may have against the plaintiff.

It will be seen from these provisions that the judgment of the Court below in the proceeding against the defendant could not be enforced as a judgment rendered in that Court upon personal service of process, the remedy upon it being limited to the property attached. By filing a transcript, however, as a matter of record, the finding of the Justice was at once invested with all the attributes of a judgment obtained in an action commenced in the ordinary form, entitling the plaintiff to general relief, and binding the defendant's real estate. The Legislature have declared that such shall not be the consequence, and the execution must be set aside, with $10 costs. I think, also, that the plaintiff had no authority to file a transcript, and that no judgment of this Court was obtained thereby.

Motion granted.

APPEAL FROM TAXATION.

Keen vs. *Kennedy.*—This case was removed from a District Court. Plaintiff took judgment by default after removal, and claimed $12 costs, which could have been taxed in Court below on judgment obtained there.

Brady J.—No costs could be recovered at common law, and none can be taxed or adjusted save those provided for by statute. The plaintiff recovers costs in the District Courts when he obtains judgment. (Laws 1847, 1 vol., 725, 870.) But he obtains no judgment in that Court if the action be removed to this Court, under section 3 of the act referred to, *supra*, and no costs allowed by that act are taxable in this Court. No provision is made granting costs for proceedings before the removal of the action, and none can be adjusted.

Readjustment averred, without costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 29.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were 34 prison cases, 19 bail cases, and 3 suspended cases—56 in all.

Edward Maloney was brought to the bar, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Merrick Pierson, of No. 13 Bowery. He said Maloney struck him, Oct. 27. The Court believed him, and fined the defendant $5.

Louis Fisher was caught in the act of stealing a keg of herring, worth $2, from William White, No. 73 Vesey-street, Oct. 23. He pleaded not guilty, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Rosa Burdley stole a gold watch and chain, value $25, the property of Andrew Buhler, of No. 126 Elm-street, Oct. 21. She was sent to the House of Refuge.

Henry Brennan was arraigned on the complaint of Mary A. Dennison, No. 297 Bowery, who charged him with an assault and battery committed upon her Oct. 26. She said he caught her by the neck, tore her clothes and gave her a beating. He was sentenced to the City Prison for five days.

The case of John C. Devoe, charged with an assault and battery upon Wm. Callahan, was adjourned to Monday.

Francis Morrisey was found guilty of an assault and battery committed upon officer Jeremiah T. Brooks, of the Tenth District Police, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer, Oct. 26. The Court suspended sentence till Saturday.

William Sweeney and Robert Hulon were next brought to the bar. Abraham Spingenstein, of No. 512 Hudson-street, testified that Sweeney and Hulon stole a quantity of toys, valued at 25 cents, from him Oct. 26. They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

Peter Barrett was found guilty of an assault and battery on Officer James McLeod, of the Sixth Police District, committed while the latter was in the discharge of his duty, Oct. 24. Sentence was suspended till Saturday.

William Deulan and George W. Murray were charged with an attempt at burglary. Henry O. Wentworth said he tried to enter his house No. 232½ Greenwich-street, Oct. 16. He was caught in the act of prying a board from one of the basement windows. The Court found him guilty and suspended sentence.

Peter Byrne and William Bartlett, both boys, were charged with a burglary committed upon the house No. 157 Duane-street, occupied by A. L. Bartlett as a fancy goods store. Elijah Gleason was the complainant. They forced open the iron shutters of one of the basement windows in the afternoon, Oct. 11, and so effected an entry. They carried off a quantity of plate, jewelry, pocket knives, a pair of boots, pants, &c., valued at $250, in all. The case was tried in this Court of limited jurisdiction by consent. Byrne confessed the crime at the Station-house to Officer Field. The boots were found on him. They were both sent to the House of Refuge.

James McKenna committed an aggravated assault and battery upon Mary McLane, No. 17 Forsyth-street, Oct. 25, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months for it.

Martin Murphy, James Carroll, Patrick Trainor, Lawrence Tool and James Brooks were charged with malicious mischief in destroying the property and injuring the premises of Samuel Phillips, No. 207 East Broadway, Oct. 26. They were all acquitted.

Abraham Timons was found guilty of an assault upon his wife Rosanna at No. 199 Elm-street, Oct. 26, and at her request the sentence was suspended.

Timothy McGrath and James McCarty were charged with an attempt at burglary. Luke Matthews, of No. 42 Reade-street, was the complainant. He said the prisoners broke through the sky-light in the roof of the building No. 33 Charles-street, occupied by Ross and Ballard as a clothing store. It was in the day time, Oct. 11. They were both found guilty. In the case of McGrath, the Court suspended sentence. McCarty was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Deuring, Philip Hanshatel, Alonzo Bohler and John Staltz, committed an assault and battery upon Mark Steiger, at No. 30 Vandewater-street, Oct. 23. They were found guilty and sentence suspended.

Maurice Conly and John Conly, were next arraigned. Patrick Kelly, the gate-keeper at the Emigrant Dépôt at Castle Garden, preferred a charge of assault and battery against them. He testified that they attacked him while in the discharge of his duty as gate-keeper, pulled him outside the gate, beat him, threw him down and kicked him in the face. They were found guilty and sentence suspended till Saturday.

Mary Stevens, colored, was accused of stealing (Oct. 25) three pair of blue woolen blankets, valued at $16 50, the property of Mark Robinson, No. 96 Duane-street. The evidence did not substantiate the charge. "You can go," was the sentence of the Court.

Patrick Wood committed an assault and battery upon officer Frederick Maratin, of the Ninth Precinct Police, Oct. 25. He will expiate the crime at the City Prison, where quarters are assigned him for 15 days.

Michael Cavanagh confessed that he stole a plank worth $1, from Louis Bann, of No. 84 Centre-street, Oct. 27. He was sent up for two months.

Mary Forley was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing (Oct. 27) some jewelry from Henry Baker, Captain of the sloop *Clio*, now lying at Pier No. 6 North River.

John Masterson was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, upon conviction of a charge of highway robbery. John Doyle, of Yonkers, was the complainant. The prisoner, it appeared, threw him down and rifled his pockets, Oct. 27, stealing his pocket-book and $20 in bills and coins which it contained. He was caught in the act, arrested, tried convicted and sentenced as above.

Maria Hamilton was placed at the bar upon the complaint of William H. Love, No. 220½ Broome-street. He was a gate-keeper at the Catharine Ferry. Maria stole a looking-glass, worth $4, from him, Oct. 27. It was found in her possession, and she was sent up for two months.

Elizabeth Berrian, of No. 228 First-avenue, charged Owen Burns with committing an indecent assault upon her, Oct. 23. It was not proven against him, and he was acquitted.

James Lawrence, Health Warden of the Fifth Ward, complained of a nuisance, for which Alpheus B. Turner is held to be responsible. The case was adjourned to Monday.

Clarkson Dye, it was proven by the testimony of Oscar V. Dayton, No. 167 Broadway, who entered the complaint, committed an assault and battery upon John Head, Oct. 24. He was found guilty and fined $5.

Lewis Mangowan, a laborer at the Marine Hospital, complained of Lewis Locke for a violation of the Quarantine Laws, Sept. 5. The case was adjourned to Monday.

Michael Letcher was fined $10 for an assault and battery committed upon Robert Pollock, No. 123 Seventh-avenue, Oct. 15. He paid the fine and was set at liberty.

Anthony Furetas and James Marquant, Italians, previously convicted of assaulting and beating Sarah Morris, in an atrocious manner, (Oct. 14,) were brought to the bar to be sentenced. A fine of $50 was imposed upon each. Judge Osborn said they might have been tried on a separate complaint for their indecent behavior previous to the assault.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6 12½; Pots $7 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy. Java, 16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@12½c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Native Ceylon, 13c., and Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Continues very scarce and quiet, as previously reported.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent* says: "Very little business has been done during the week at wholesale. There is no disposition to concede anything in price, unless it be for cash down. Lower prices with credit seem out of the question. The possession of the goods is preferable. Many cargoes of goods have been returned to Europe, being the only remittance that could be made. There is a large retail cash business doing, which shows that there is an abundance of money in some hands, which low cash prices draw out. The present day of low prices should be availed of, as when passed it will not return for a long while. The check to production and importation has been too severe for this, and next season we look for a much higher range of prices for all articles. The season is now approaching its close. The fourth of November will be the last heavy day of dry-goods payments, and most of those have been provided or arranged for."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer. Sales, 12,800 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 65@$4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 15@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 05@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is abundant and depressed. The transactions include 1,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively demand at improved prices. Sales, 62,000 bushels, including inferior to good ordinary red Western, at $1@$1 08; good to choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 55, and choice Red do. at $1 30@$1 32, ₱ bushel. Corn is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales, 26,000 bushels, at 69c. for unsound, and 70c.@72c. for ordinary to prime mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels. About 1,500 bushels poor Barley changed hands at 70c.@72½c. ₱ bushel; 700 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 88c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request and are worth 47c.@49c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State, and 37c.@41c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 25 and 26.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	2,666	1,363
Wheat, bushels	84,149	151,290
Corn, bushels	5,002	——
Oats, bushels	5,602	——
Barley, bushels	571	——

Chicago Breadstuff Movement for the week ending with Oct. 26.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	17,029	6,422
Wheat, bushels	635,158	606,230
Corn, bushels	39,958	80
Oats, bushels	55,318	——
Barley, bushels	11,846	——

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation, to Oct. 26:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	225,175	6,868,390	5,986,701	928,616

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total	118,509	6,684,574	6,687,456	298,714

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 28.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	2,552	2,592
Wheat, bushels	33,200	48,980
Corn, bushels	——	10,276
Oats, bushels	18,000	——

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 26.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels	——	——
Wheat, bushels	10,769	7,433
Corn, bushels	——	8,500

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 186,365 bushels of Wheat.

HAY—Sales 500 bales River at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Dull and heavy at 5c.@8c. for crop of 1857 ₱ ℔.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago *Times* of the 27th inst., reports a restricted business in Lumber, with receipts for the season, to date, of 413,654,423 feet,—somewhat over the receipts during the same period last year.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally unaltered.

OILS—Dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, at, however, lower rates. Sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 50 for Mess; and $16@$16 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon, 10½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls., inferior to choice, at 9c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Beef is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 165 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$14 for extra Western do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef. $20@$21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales reported since our last: 540 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 ℔s prime, 9¼c.@9½c. cash, ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending Oct. 28, tobacco scarce, and speculators owned most of the available supply. Only 30 hhds sold. A few hhds of new crop were received there; one soft lug from Indiana brought $4 75. Prices for old lugs to manufacturing leaf may now be quoted from $5@$10, and yesterday 6 hhds good Missouri leaf sold at $12 ₱ hundred, which is the highest price paid for four weeks.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Oct. 22.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 ... hhds.		13,806
Arrived since	821	
Arrived to-day	26—	847
Total		14,653
Exported to date	5,441	
Exported to-day	——	—5,441
Stock on hand not cleared		9,212

WHISKY—Sales, 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 21c.@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important change. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Flour—The imports of the week have been less than the corresponding week last season; and now, almost in the last hours of navigation, with unusually small supplies at the East, when the movement should be active and large, we find that for the past three weeks they have continued to fall behind those of last year.

	Bbls.
Receipts by Lake, since the opening	515,749
Receipts by Lake, same time last year	859,542
Decrease	343,793
Shipments by Canal since opening	38,944

The principal portion of the receipts are now from the ports of Ohio, and from Chicago; and as one-half, and perhaps more, of the flour now coming forward, is consigned for immediate reshipment by rail, the accumulation is very slow. The market is well supplied, and since the *Europa's* news has produced its influence East, prices have favored the purchaser. The demand has been almost entirely for medium grades, with at the close a fair trade inquiry for the choice brands. Little common flour has been sold. Latterly more than the usual quantity of flour has been shipped by Canal. Sales of the week foot up 7,500 bbls., closing about 12½c. lower. We quote common to good superfine Spring Wheat, Illinois and Wisconsin, at $4 50@$4 62; extra do. $4 87; extra Winter do., and Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa $4 87@$5; extra Michigan $5@$5 25; double extras $5 50@$5 75; Canada Flour sells at $4 62@$5.

Wheat—The imports of the past week have been somewhat larger than the corresponding week last season, mostly from Chicago; other ports sending no more than their usual proportion, with the exception of Canada and Wisconsin.

	Bush.
Receipts by Lake, since the opening	4,918,354
Receipts to same time last year	5,242,149
Decrease	323,795
Shipments by Canal since opening	3,998,437

The demand has been active, mostly for interior and Eastern milling; and notwithstanding an unsettled currency and rather discouraging foreign advices per *Europa*, which had a depressing effect upon Eastern markets, prices for Spring have remained steady, while on Winter there has been only a slight, if any, decline. Sales aggregate 33,000 bush., closing at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 82c. for Milwaukee club; 90c. for red Indiana; $1 for white do.; $1 10@$1 12 for white Canada.

Corn—The current imports of Corn are much less than last year, and the aggregate shows a material falling off.

	Bush.
Receipts by Lake, since the opening	5,524,177
Receipts same time last year	8,409,430
Decrease	2,885,253
Shipments by Canal since opening	4,595,177

There has been an improved demand for Corn the past week, but yet it is not active, and prices have fluctuated very little. The inquiry, however, appears to be only for immediate distilling wants and for consumption. As the receipts and supply are moderate, holders are steady. Sales foot up only 103,000 bushels at 56c.@57c.; including a parcel or two early in the week, at 58c. Market closed at 56c., with a fair retail trade at 57c.

Oats—The arrivals of Oats have increased during the week and are now equal to the corresponding period last season.

	Bushels.
Receipts by Lake since the opening	917,410
Receipts same time last year	1,501,176
Decrease	583,766
Shipments by Canal since the opening	628,726

The demand for Oats has also improved, as well as the supply. The shipments have been larger than the sales. Market rules tolerably steady. Transactions foot up 72,000 bush. at 34c., including one or two parcels at 35c.

Barley—The receipts are light, and only from Canada. Little or no demand that we can hear of. Last sale was a prime lot at 70c.

Rye—Little doing, and little received. Small sales towards the close at 65c., which is the outside.

Freights—Market opened unsettled at 17c.@20c. for Wheat to New-York, and closed at 12½c.@13c. for Wheat to Troy and Albany, and 16c. to New-York. Little else, in proportion to what there should be, going forward, and boats lay here for days without getting cargoes.

St. Louis Live Stock Market—Oct. 24.

Cattle—There is a heavy stock offering, and plenty in the vicinity waiting for a demand. A few lots have been slaughtered on account of packers, and above 500 head on account of owners during the last week. There are no engagements being made for future delivery, there being no sale for Hides and Tallow at present. There is but little animation evinced by packers or butchers. Fair to choice sell at from 2½c.@3½c. gross, lower grades sell at 2c.@2½c. gross. Drovers must expect to take currency for stock, or keep them, as it is almost impossible to make sales for specie funds.

Hogs—The market is full, with a light demand, Beef being cheap and Lard slow sale. Fair to choice sell to butchers at 5½c.@6½c. net. Shipping demand light at 5c. net. Packers have not commenced yet, and are making no contracts. The prospect for Hogs during the packing season looks rather gloomy both for the feeders and packers.

Sheep—A moderate stock in market, and selling at $1 50@$3 25 ₱ head, according to quality.

Cows with calves and good springers sell at $20@$45 ₱ head.

Alleghany Live Stock Market—Oct. 27.

Beeves—The market was full and dull, and buyers were enabled to obtain a concession; 1,000 head were offered, of which 950 were taken by butchers and dealers at prices ranging from 2½c.@4½c., gross, equal to 4½c.@9c., net, a few very choice bringing 5c., gross. The bulk sold at 3c.@3½c., gross.

Sheep—2,100 head offered and 900 sold; the best were sent East; prices ranged from $2@$3 ₱ head, and 3c. gross.

Hogs—2,650 in pens, but only about 250 were sold; the rest went East. Sales at 5½c.@6½c. gross, as in quality.

Jefferson City Live Stock Market—Oct. 21.

Beef Cattle—The market scarcely varied. A good supply of stock. Prices: Western at —@10c. ₱ ℔. net, and Texas and Attakapas at $15@$32 ₱ head.

Hogs—Prices at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. net. A moderate stock.

Sheep—Market quiet. A good supply. Prices at $2 75@$4 50 ₱ head.

Veal Cattle—A fair demand. Prices $6@$10 50 ₱ head.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, [illegible] vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from [illegible] to [illegible] feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—IN THE TOWN OF GREENBURG, County of Westchester, the homestead of the late Captain JOHN ROMER will be sold at auction on the 31st October, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at his late residence. The farm contains 160 acres. The distance from steamboat landing and dépôts 2½ miles to Irvington and 3¼ miles from Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry, and White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, 5TH-av., 28 X 65 feet, finished complete in the best possible manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy, little, if any, cash being required. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 14 East 27th-st., or N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—HOUSE AND lot 25 by 100 feet, in Forsyth-st., near Canal, to be sold or exchanged for a small dwelling house in Brooklyn or vicinity. Address J. N. O., Box No. 4,651 Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THREE NEW HOUSES; FURNACES, ranges, heaters, gas, &c., small and neat, to suit the times, from $400 to $700 per annum; lower part of a cottage; half of a first-class house; several others, floors, &c.; also corner store for first-class druggist, fine locations, near the Blind Asylum. Apply at No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No 223 Lexington-av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 102 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures, &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KOEN, No. 123 East 24th st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, THE dwelling part of three of the new row of buildings on the west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; buildings 25x50, finished, with baths, gas, &c.; arranged for two families to each building; also, the stores in said buildings. For particulars, apply from 12 to 2 P. M. to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NICE, FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, in the Vth Ward, near Broadway; piano-forte, bedding and requisites for housekeeping. Possession immediately. Owner would board with the family. Rent very moderate. Address COMFORTABLE, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. It can be examined from 12 to 2 o'clock. Inquire of Dr. B., No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Sing Sing, 1½ miles from the Railroad Station; will be rented until the 1st of May next, at a moderate rent, to a desirable tenant. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich, corner Dey-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A FIRST-class English basement dwelling, with the modern improvements, situate in 31st-st., near the 5th-av. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 38 University-place.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, basement No. 55 William-st., corner of Pine, and complete furniture for sale. Apply to W. D. F. MAURICE, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine-st., 2d story.

STORE TO LET—ON THE CORNER OF FOURTH-av. and 24th-st., convenient to the dépôt of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Cos.; an excellent situation for a dry-goods or grocery store. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In house No. 448 Water-st., second and third floors, well lighted, plenty of power, spacious and easy of access, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on good terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE TILL THE FIRST OF MAY next, a furnished house between 8th and 27th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Rent not to exceed $125 per month. Address Box No. 217 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE-SIZED furnished house, from about 1st of November, in a respectable neighborhood. Address Box No. 1,374 Post-Office, stating terms, locality, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL PLEASANT PLACE ON the Hudson River, near New-York City, in exchange for improved property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 903 New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., *Times* office.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER HAVing available assets in personal property and unincumbered real estate, and approved indorsed paper, will exchange for mortgaged real estate. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, from 9 to 10 A. M., corner Canal and Baxter sts.

WANTED — THREE SECOND-HAND TEN-PIN Alleys. Address BOWLING, this office.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per ℔. bottle; just imported and now selling or below wholesale price at retail, for cash.
ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer,
No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City of Baltimore is to be placed under martial law. Governor LIGON yesterday morning issued a proclamation to this effect, and ordering out two divisions of troops. About 7,000 men and their commanding officers are ordered to enroll at once and report for service by to-morrow, and hold themselves in readiness to preserve the peace on the day of the general election, which takes place on Wednesday next. This step is taken contrary to the desire of the Mayor, but at the desire of a number of citizens. A great degree of excitement has been aroused in the city by the announcement, and a correspondence has taken place between the Mayor and the Governor on the subject. We publish the documents under our telegraphic head.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive later news from Mexico. It is announced that President COMONFORT has at length succeeded in forming his new Ministry. From the political tendencies of the members chosen we infer that they will all favor the proposition to give dictatorial powers to the President while the present disturbed state of the Republic continues. General ALVAREZ had routed the rebels at the South, and restored communication between Acapulco and the Capital. Yucatan was in possession of the revolutionists. The *Tennessee* brought $250,000 in specie.

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, crowded Tammany Hall last night, to ratify the nominations for County Officers. The meeting, which was very enthusiastic, was addressed by Messrs. SICKLES, RANDALL, T. F. MEAGHER, Col. WRIGHT, BUSTEED and Hon. JOHN KELLY. Resolutions were passed, indorsing the ticket, the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the course of ROBERT J. WALKER in Kansas.

Our German fellow-citizens held a ratification meeting of the Republican State ticket last night, at the Volks-Garten in the Bowery. There was a very large attendance, the vast building being filled. Addresses were delivered in German and English,—in the former language by Messrs. KAPP, FRANK, TSCHIRNER and others, and in English by Mr. C. L. BRACE. The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature.

The Americans in Kings County held a ratification meeting in Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. Addresses were made by Hon. E. T. WOOD and several other gentlemen.

JAS. H. WELSH was nominated for Register last evening by the Americans. Mr. WELSH is also the Republican nominee, and is, therefore, the fusion candidate.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday at their new and spacious offices on Broome and Elm streets. Mayor WOOD and General NYE indulged in some rather tart interchange of sentiment in reference to the mode in which the arrangements for procuring the new office had been made. The Mayor complained that he thought one of the Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a more convenient office had never been consulted on the matter. The General retorted that it was not the business of the other members of the Committee to run after the Mayor for the purpose of consulting with him. If he wished for consultation it was his duty to come to them. The Mayor expressed himself as satisfied with the change, but still objected to the course pursued by the majority of the Committee. Poll-clerks were appointed, and patrolmen detailed for the election in Brooklyn, conformably to the report of Mr. STRANAHAN. It was announced that no communication had, as yet, been received from Mr. DRAPER; and, in reference to newspaper statements and speculations as to the probable character of that gentleman's reply to the Board, Mr. CHOLWELL sagely remarked that "newspapers, like a great many other people, said a great many things that were not true." The Board adjourned till 1½ o'clock to-day.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received reports in favor of increasing the salaries of the City Inspector and Street Commissioner to $5,000 per annum each. Alderman MONAGHAN offered a resolution in favor of paying STEPHEN H. BRANCH $2,000 for services performed for the Matsell Investigation Committee. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Central Park Commissioners to prosecute the Central Park improvements with activity until the $250,000 appropriation is exhausted.

At the Board of Councilmen last evening, a Joint Committee was appointed to consider the appropriation of a portion of the Park for a Post-Office. The special order then came up, and the report of the Committee was read on the condition of the Comptroller's Department. On its conclusion, Councilman FRANKLIN read a speech on the subject, in which he stated that the Comptroller was under the influence of the Auditor, who took from the person appointed by law a large share of the auditing of the accounts and audits them himself. He stated that the books were full of errors, and that half the truth had not been told in the report. He wished that the Committee might be clothed with greater powers, and in that case he could promise very astounding disclosures. Councilman JONES spoke strongly in deprecation of the condition of the department, and charged all the existing evils on the Republican party. Councilmen OTTARSON and BRADY replied, the latter taunting the Democrats with their present abuse of Mr. FLAGG after rejecting the nominee of the minority. Ultimately an appropriation was made to carry forward an investigation.

We understand that Mr. SETH GROSVENOR, a merchant of this City, has bequeathed to the Board of Education the sum of $30,000, to be invested forever, and the interest applied by the Board, under certain conditions, for a Library for the Free Academy. Mr. GROSVENOR was for years a Trustee of the Public Schools of his Ward, and discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity and success.

The case before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, in which Captain MAXWELL, of the schooner *Ida Della Torra*, is charged with cruelty to the cook in Maracaibo, was concluded yesterday. A decision is reserved. The case of the captain of the Liverpool packet-ship *J. A. Westervelt*, arraigned for dealing out bad provisions to the passengers, had been dismissed. It appeared in evidence that the provisions had been passed upon by the commission in Liverpool, and pronounced good; and the doctor of the ship and the mate testified that they were such as are usually supplied to emigrants. It was held that if the provisions were good when put on board, the captain was not amenable for their bad condition afterward.

At the Fourth Anniversary meeting of the Southern Aid Society, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, last night, Rev. Drs. MITCHELL, of Virginia, and TODD of Massachusetts, each delivered an address. From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the receipts during the past year have been $7,465 14—$3,853 42 less than in the year preceding. The expenditure for the same period has been $10,081 09. The report of the Executive Committee spoke of the past influence of the Society with congratulations, and of its future usefulness hopefully.

Dr. J. J. HAYS read a paper last evening before the Geographical and Statistical Society, upon the open Polar Sea of Dr. KANE. He announced himself ready to lead an expedition to demonstrate its existence, and suggested a plan for its prosecution, founded upon his personal knowledge of Arctic exploration and experience while with Dr. KANE. There was a full and deeply interested meeting.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the orders in the Street Commissioner's case were settled. The injunction was continued against the Mayor, &c., restraining him from interfering with the books and papers of the office. The second order commands the delivery of the books, &c., of the office to Mr. CONOVER. We understand that the books have been delivered pursuant to the order. The motion to change the place of trial of CANGEMI was denied, and the case sent back to the Circuit. The matter of the execution of a new recognizance by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, was postponed until to-day.

In the case of CUEVA, on trial for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL in Hoboken, the defence was opened yesterday. A number of witnesses were called, but no new material facts were elicited. The trial is still in progress.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited renewed activity and buoyancy, for Breadstuffs. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., with a lively home demand, and some export inquiry. Wheat was also dearer, and prices of Corn favored factors. The sales were, to a fair extent, restricted somewhat by the scarcity of really desirable lots, especially of Corn. Provisions were dull and heavy. No improvement occurred in Groceries. Cotton was inactive and nominal, owing to the scanty offerings. Freights varied little.

The Ballot-Box and the Bayonet.

The Telegraph, yesterday afternoon, brought us the extraordinary but not altogether inexplicable intelligence that the Governor of Maryland had put the capital city of that State under martial law, and had ordered a force of seven thousand men to hold themselves in readiness to "preserve the peace on Wednesday next, the day of the general election." It is understood that the Executive of Maryland took this step at the earnest request of many respectable citizens of Baltimore, fully convinced that nothing less than the armed interposition of the Government could avert the imminent danger of a series of outrageous conflicts at the polls of the city and the possible consequent disorganization, for a time, of all social order in the chief city of the Southern States.

For some time past the journals of Baltimore have teemed with accounts of violent assaults, committed with impunity, upon quiet citizens in the broad light of day, with stories of fierce affrays fought out to the end by rival bodies of disciplined ruffians, without let or hindrance from the Municipal Police; with murders and with rumors of murder. And the country has not yet forgotten the outrage upon the rights of suffrage at the Capital of the nation, which was planned and attempted by a band of "sympathizers" from Baltimore, and only prevented by the energy of the Federal authorities in the direct employment of the muskets of the Marine Corps. To say, then, that the action of the Governor of Maryland at this juncture has taken the public entirely by surprise, would not be strictly correct. And we hardly know in what words to express the bitterness and poignancy of the feelings which must stir the heart of every true patriot and of every sincere Republican, under the consciousness that we have reached a point at which the proclamation by a great officer of State, of the impotence of the public conscience to the preservation of the public order in the fourth city of the Union, must be accepted as a political and social necessity.

Whatever the issue of the measure may be—whether peace shall be maintained in the streets of Baltimore by the mere array of military force, or compelled at the price of battle and of bloodshed—the fearful fact cannot be altered or drained of its tremendous significance, that, whether justly or unjustly, the respectable citizens of Baltimore and the administration of the State to which they belong, have been alarmed into a confession before the world of the inadequacy of the popular will to restrain the excesses of criminal and reckless men in their community. If this step has been taken rashly or on insufficient grounds, the heavy responsibility rests upon the heads of those who advised it, of bringing our free institutions to public shame throughout the world. If, on the other hand, it has been taken gravely, calmly and of necessity, then we may well throw aside all concern about the effect which it is likely to produce upon our national reputation, for the far more pressing and solemn consideration of the light which it throws upon certain phases of our national character and certain tendencies of our national future. For Baltimore is not alone among her sister cities afflicted with these elements of individual lawlessness and municipal imbecility, out of which this crisis in her affairs has been developed.

The thing which has been in one place may well be in another, if the same causes are allowed to operate with an equal license in both. And if Baltimore draws the bayonet to-day to protect the ballot-box, she but confesses in an appeal of arms the same shameful truth which New-Orleans, at no distant yesterday, revealed in the triumphs of Judge Lynch, and which New-York will assuredly be summoned to face at some near to-morrow.

Not a year has elapsed since the Attorney-General of Louisiana, in a report on the "State of Crime in New-Orleans," after presenting a frightful picture of the practical carnival of murder which had been kept up in that city for months, frankly owned that nothing but a "Committee of Vigilance" could be relied upon to protect the lives and the property of the people. These are his words:

> "It is the universal sentiment of our country that when Government is a mere oppression, revolution becomes a right. So, also, it is said, as we relinquish the right of self-protection for a consideration promised by the law, that the law will protect us, and the law fails to protect us, then the same reason that justifies revolution sanctions what is equivalent to revolution—*summary justice on the criminals whom the law is unable to reach, or who, probably, represent the law.*"

This passage is quoted at length by Mr. STIRLING in his recent work on this country, and he adds, as a liberal and friendly observer of American institutions: "Can all this be real? is this really a city of the Model Republic a fair example of the 'first great experiment of self-government?' May not the Republicanism of Louisiana be described as a despotism of the mob tempered by lynch-law halters?"

What answer are we now to return to such questions? For it is not the "Republicanism of Louisiana" alone that is put by them upon its trial. The Republicanism of Maryland and of New-York as well, the Republicanism of the nation is involved in the issue. It will not do to say that the great cities of the Republic are gangrened by infusions of a foreign virus, or that the Democratic virtue which can save the State warms and glows in the uncontaminated veins of the country, on the prairies of the West and on the farms of the East. The influence of the great centres of population must sooner or later mould the character, as it always tends to control the policy, of the nation, And who are the Americans of the great cities? Are they not bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of their rustic fellow-citizens? The country is forever feeding the cities with new lives. And if there be not some speedy demonstration made by whatever of capacity and of character is to be found in our capitals—if the honor, the honesty and the Republican intelligence of our great City populations do not speedily put themselves forth to arrest the demoralization and disintegration of all municipal life in this nation, we may rely upon it that it will not be in Baltimore or in Louisville, in New-York or in New-Orleans alone, that the ballot-box, which we cherish as the Palladium of our liberties, must begin to fade into a mockery under the fatal protection of the bayonet.

Curtailing the Cost of Living.

It is not in this country alone that the necessity of curtailing the cost of living has forced itself upon the attention of the political economist and the conservators of the public morals; neither is it in this country alone that the greater share of the blame for the extravagancies of the times has been ruthlessly thrown upon the shoulders of the weaker sex. A popular Catholic print has been preaching for more than a year past in Paris against the excess of feminine costume, and the last number of the *Westminster Review* opens with an article on ladies' dress—the costly little bonnet and the exuberant gown, with its infinitude of flounces, being the two articles upon which this grave radical quarterly comes down with all the force of its rhetoric and sarcasm; and we shall be rather surprised if the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his next budget does not have something to say upon the subject. Even if he should not, our Secretary of the Treasury in his next report will probably take it up, as Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING has not thought it beneath his dignity to grapple with the matter in one of his recent public addresses, though he gallantly came to the rescue of the ladies and denied that their skirts were any wider, or their dresses any more costly than they ought to be. The ladies and dry goods dealers ought to present him with a testimonial for his timely championship. Judiciously following the lead of the TIMES, he has been the Havelock of the hard times for the beleagured fair sex, and appeared just in time to save their wardrobes from destruction.

As to curtailing the cost of living, it is much easier to tell where to begin than where to leave off, when the process of curtailment once commences. Few persons know how cheaply they can live until they try; and there are few persons, too, who ever seriously reflect on what the consequences would be of a general curtailment in the cost of living. A man of talent in Massachusetts, named THOREAU, a few years since made a practical experiment in the art of living cheaply and published the result of his experiment for the benefit of mankind. He retired to the woods and built himself a house in which he resided a year, living on the produce of his own labor, and luxuriating in the study of philosophy reading the Greek poets and investigating the mysteries of the theology of Vishnu. According to his own account he lived very happily, enjoyed a high state of bodily health, at a cost, as nearly as we can remember, of some twenty cents a week. Living by himself, must, of course, have considerably added to the cost of his living; and it may be assumed that a community of such economists might live at a much cheaper rate. But every one will see at a glance that such economy as was practiced by the Massachusetts philosopher, though it would effectually rescue the country from the inconveniences of a financial panic, would reduce the people to a condition very little above that of barbarism.

Extravagance is, of course, an evil, but the great difficulty is to give an exact definition of that much-ventilated word. Between the indolent philosophers, who are willing to cultivate Greek poetry on an expenditure of twenty cents a week, and the dashing dinner-giving occupant of a Fifth-avenue mansion, who, on an income of five thousand dollars a year, squanders fifty thousand belonging to somebody else, there are a good many shades of difference. The man who earns only what he eats, is of very little benefit to society; but the man who spends more than he earns, is a positive evil. These are the two extremes of the economic scale, and all between, who form the great mass of the community, are they who form the strength of the body politic. Their earnings and their expenditure make up the great business of the nation, and as the one must regulate and determine the other, there is no danger that any great disturbance can grow out of their excesses. An individual may ruin himself and bring his family to grief by his personal extravagancies, but a whole people cannot.

The consequences of personal imprudence are most forcibly summed up in a very few words by that distinguished political economist, Mr. Micawber:

> "Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—nineteen, eleven, six; result—happiness. Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—twenty pounds, ought and six; result—misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the god of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and, in short, you are forever floored."

This is the whole sum and substance of what is meant by extravagance and luxury. To spend sixpence more than your income, let it be what it may, is extravagance, ruin and wretchedness; and it is just there that curtailment in the cost of living should commence. It does not matter much how many flounces your wife wears to her dress, nor how much her skirts expand, so long as they come within the limits of your income; but the moment you discover they are going beyond them, begin to curtail without reserve.

POST-OFFICE SITE.—We understand that the President of the United States not long since applied to Mayor WOOD offering to enter upon negotiations with our City Government for the purchase of a portion of the *Park* as the site for a new City Post-Office, and that the Mayor replied that no such proposition could be entertained, inasmuch as the City Government had no authority to alienate any portion of the Park for that or any other purpose. Our Washington correspondent two or three days since gave the details of the communications upon this subject.

The Mayor certainly must have given this answer hastily. Some weeks ago the Common Council, we believe, did adopt resolutions expressing the same opinion:—but at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed which in so many words confers upon them all the authority needed in the premises. It is chapter 770, Laws of 1857, and authorizes the erection of a new City Hall,—making it the duty of the Commissioners first to offer to construct the building in such a manner as to afford accommodations for the Post-Office and United States Courts, if the General Government shall desire it,—and if not, then empowering the Mayor and Common Council of the City to

> "Make conveyance by deed of *grant* or *lease of any portion of the Park*, to the Government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said Government, of such building *for the purposes of a Post-Office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States*, held in said City, and for the officers attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same."

Nothing certainly can be more explicit than this; the precise authority needed is conferred in terms upon the City Government.

We observe that the Common Council is now inclined to take the same view of the case and act upon it; for last evening the Board of Councilmen adopted resolutions authorizing the opening of negotiations with the Government upon the subject. The lower angle of the Park is undoubtedly better suited to the purposes of a Post-Office than any other part of it,—but there may be objections to its appropriation which would not exist in regard to the upper portion, upon which several public buildings have already been erected. The universal conviction of the public is that the Post-Office should be placed *somewhere* in the immediate vicinity of the Park,—and we trust the Aldermen will at once concur in the action of the other Board upon this subject.

COSTLINESS OF PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.—We do not apprehend there is much danger of Mayor WOOD's stupendous scheme for relieving the wants of the poor, by having the City government enter into the retail provision trade, and thus ruining the thousands who now derive their subsistence from it, being adopted. But a few of his supporters apparently find something in it which commands their approval. It is probably the fact, that it would create a new *army of office-holders*, which renders it so acceptable to this particular portion of the Mayor's political friends. Upon this point a leaf from the experience of the past may not be uninstructive.

In 1847, when the British Government found itself under the dire necessity of dispensing food to the starving population of Ireland, the number of persons who were employed to distribute alms and apportion work to the poor consisted of 74 chief inspectors, 400 engineers, 3,000 check clerks, and 7,000 overseers. These were only the principals, but, under them were a much greater number of subordinates. Knowing how all the public business of this City is conducted, how three men are usually employed to do what one person could accomplish in ordinary cases, we may easily foresee what would be the consequences of Mayor WOOD's project being adopted, and what an army of office-holders would be quartered, at an enormous expense, upon the City.

Whatever scheme may be adopted for the relief of the poor next Winter, we trust it will not be one for the distribution of provisions, except as it has been usually done by the Almshouse Department. There may and will be cases in which direct supplies of food will be needed to prevent starvation;—and to all such cases prompt and proper attention should be given. But nothing can be at once more wasteful and more demoralizing, than any general system which leads the mass of the poor to look directly to the government for their daily bread. It should be the last resort, even in times of general and intense distress.

KANSAS MATTERS.—We have received further news of considerable interest from Kansas this morning. The proclamation of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, rejecting the fraudulent votes of Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, seems to have roused the ultraists of the Border-Ruffian school to desperation. Judge CATO, whose attempt to compel the limitation of the suffrage to those who had paid taxes was foiled by the firmness of Gov. WALKER, has issued an order commanding him to give certificates of election to the men elected by the fraudulent vote: but the Governor treated his message with just contempt.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says that the fraudulent votes from McGee County will also be rejected, and that the Free-State members will receive the certificates of election. Judge LECOMPTE has written a letter of reply to the New-Haven Memorial to President BUCHANAN. The Judge attempts to be very severe, but succeeds only in being very abusive: his letter is not worth reprinting.

The Washington letter which we copy from the Richmond *Enquirer*, upon the subject of Kansas, will attrect and reward attention. It repeats with still greater emphasis the views of the *Enquirer* which we copied yesterday, and rebukes with just and significant severity the schemes of the ultraists at the South who insist upon forcing Slavery upon Kansas by Congressional action, against the will of its inhabitants.

EQUALIZING THE CURRENCY.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* makes the following suggestion concerning a mode of supplying the leading defect of our Banking system:

> "Let Congress pass a law authorizing the Sub-Treasury at its various offices to receive gold on deposit, and issue certificates therefor, in sums of $20, $50 and $100, payable to *bearer*, or *order*, as may be desired. This will furnish a currency at par from Maine to California, and serve to equalize exchanges also."

The suggestion seems well worthy of consideration. It is certainly a very serious defect in our present system that it has no uniformity,—that we have no paper money, nothing in a form suitable for remittance, which has the same value in every part of the country. The necessity for such a currency constituted the whole stock in trade of the advocates of a National Bank, after it became evident from sad experience that such an institution wss not the safest custodian of the public funds. The Sub-Treasury has proved an admirable substitute for it in this respect. If it could now fulfill the sole remaining function of a National Bank, by furnishing a currency based absolutely upon gold and silver, and of equal value in every part of the country, it would leave nothing to be desired in this direction. The issues of State Banks would continue to afford a currency for the ordinary purposes of the business community,—the Sub-Treasury certificates being used mainly for transmitting funds to distant points.

SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY.—We are informed, on reliable authority at Washington, that our London correspondent was in error in intimating that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY would be sent to this country as Special Minister. It is to Central America that that gentleman is to be accredited, according to our informant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reasons for Continuing the Troops in Kansas—The Administration and Central American Affairs—The New-York Post-Office—The Postmaster-General and the Foreign Mails, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

I understand that Governor WALKER's request to have the United States troops continued in Kansas during the coming Winter, was preferred chiefly in consequence of information that the Pro-Slavery men, exasperated by the result of the late election, are preparing to resort to desperate measures of fraud and violence for the recovery of their lost vantage ground. This they probably hope to be able to accomplish when the Constitution about to be framed is submitted to the people of the Territory for their judgment thereupon.

It will be seen that any such attempt will bring about the most dangerous crisis in the whole history of Kansas affairs, and one requiring a prompt, vigorous, and decisive policy on the part of the Executive, to smother the spark of rebellion which otherwise may suddenly involve the country in civil war. These are the considerations said to have governed the President in agreeing to Gov. WALKER's request.

The Administration labors under serious disadvantage in dealing with Central American affairs at present, for want of reliable and disinterested intelligence from that quarter. We have no Minister in Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Guatemala, and no Government Agent there except WM. CAREY JONES, who has proved of no service whatever, and from whom there is little probability of getting any intelligible report of affairs.

Mr. BUCHANAN can hardly feel justified in taking any important step with reference to affairs in that country, while thus completely blindfolded. There never was a time when a sober, trustworthy, discreet and intelligent diplomatic agent was so much needed in Nicaragua and Costa Rica especially, as now; and it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the President, who fully understands the importance of this subject, will fill up the unfortunate gap without unnecessary delay.

Some of General WALKER's wisest friends say that he is only waiting for the proper season in which to return to Nicaragua. In his former expedition his men could not be restrained from eating to excess of the fruits of the country, which, with the villainous liquors obtained there, ran up most disastrous bills of mortality. His present plan is to go into the country during the healthiest season, and that in which the safety of his men will not be so much endangered through the imprudent gratification of their appetites. He expects his next campaign to be a short and decisive one, and deems it best in preparing therefor to "make haste slowly."

The recent announcement that the British Government had transmitted a favorable reply to General CASS' dispatch relative to the Bay Islands affair was erroneous. So also was the statement that England had concluded a Treaty with Honduras relinquishing said Islands to the latter. The Convention recently concluded between these powers was an ordinary Commercial Treaty, and an arrangement for the protection of the railroad proposed to be constructed across the Republic of Honduras.

The Government of the latter now decline absolutely to conclude a treaty with England accepting the conditions imposed by the latter on the relinquishment of the Bay Islands. These conditions consist of, first, a concession of territory to British subjects who have settled upon the islands; and, second, a stipulation that Slavery shall never be established therein. Honduras very properly contends that England is upon the islands now as an intruder, by forcible fraud—that it is her duty to clear out unconditionally, and that her attempt to dictate the conditions on which she will abandon her usurpations is simply impudent. Of course this leaves the dispute upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty entirely open, without the least prospect of a settlement.

There is no probability that the New-York Post-Office building will be commenced this year. Even if the Postmaster-General had made choice of a site therefor, now that he is forced to look for it in private hands, it would be difficult to get the old buildings covering it removed in time to excavate before Winter sets in. Besides, the depleted condition of the Treasury indisposes the Administration to commence any new building. If the proposition of Gov. BROWN for a site in the Park had been accepted, it is quite probable that the pecuniary objections would have been waived in this case. Besides, a site in the Park being free from present buildings, work would be advantageously commenced upon it at once.

The efforts of Common Council jobbers, which have heretofore defeated the transfer of a lot in the Park for Post-Office purposes, are likely to result in more serious evil than New-Yorkers seem to realize. The President is positive in his determination to purchase the site and put up the building for the $500,000 already appropriated, or not to put it up at all; and Congress, finding this money still unexpended, will not unlikely determine to use it for other purposes, thus postponeing the erection of a new Post-Office building in your City indefinitely.

But even if the building is eventually put up, it must necessarily go to some inconvenient locality, because it will be impossible to obtain a site, in the right neighborhood, for anything like the sum which the President and Postmaster-General deem themselves authorized to pay. Governor BROWN's first proposition to the City was that it should give the Federal Government a site on the Chambers-street front of the Park, on which he proposed then to expend the entire appropriation in putting up a magnificent building for the Post-Office and United States Courts. This was rejected. He then offered $250,000 for 250 feet front in the location named, and that was declined upon the pretext that the City had no power to sell. It seems curious that the Mayor of New-York, in the face of the legislative authority to the City to sell a lot to Government, cited in yesterday's TIMES, could have written an official letter such as FERNANDO WOOD *did* send to Governor BROWN.

Have not the public of New-York a voice in this matter which can make itself heard above the clamor of the trading politicians who are seeking personal gain at serious expense to the City's interest? The simple question is, whether on the one side, you shall risk a loss, altogether, of the half-million appropriation, or have the Post-Office located somewhere up Centre-street, or in Canal-street, or at the Five Points or in "the Swamp," or, whether on the other side, you will take $250,000 cash for a lot in the Park, on which to have erected a splendid building, *to be commenced forthwith*. If the latter alternative is adopted, not only will a considerable amount of employment be afforded to laboring men this Winter, but the price paid to the City for the lot may be used to great advantage in giving employment and bread to hundreds of others, in carrying out various needed City improvements.

A very natural misapprehension exists as to the power of the Postmaster-General over the foreign mails, which results in unjust strictures upon that officer, in consequence of his failure to forward the *Atlantic* mails by the *Vanderbilt*. As I understand the subject, the Post-office Department had no power to do what common sense certainly would seem to dictate under the circumstances. The Postmaster-General is an executive officer merely, and his duty is simply to carry out the laws of Congress. Beyond this he cannot take a step. Congress, by law, authorized the Navy Department to contract with Mr. COLLINS to carry the mails, and appropriates money to pay *him* for that service. Mr. BROWN can impose a fine, under the law, for failure of the contract, but he has no power to use the fine to pay Mr. VANDERBILT, or anybody else. Mr. VANDERBILT's proposition was to carry the mails, *provided* the Department would agree to pay him Mr. COLLINS' contract price. Mr. BROWN had no power to make any such arrangement, and Mr. VANDERBILT knew it. If he *had* assented to the proposition, he could no more have bound the Government to it than could your correspondent, although he would have made *himself* personally responsible to Mr. VANDERBILT.

It may be answered that he should have assumed this responsibility, trusting to Congress to relieve him of its consequences; but that is a reliance which no man of ordinary prudence and experience in Congressional life will be willing to hazard. Besides, Congress has frequently, in quite similar cases, left a public officer in the lurch, because it was deemed important to check the tendency to such extra-legal action on their part. I have not consulted any one connected with the Post-Office Department in relation to this matter, but am quite sure that my statement of the law is accurate. The error is with Congress, which, by specific, though inadequate, legislation, has tied the Postmaster-General's hands. Mr. VANDERBILT would have manifested commendable public spirit had he taken the mails without exacting a condition which he knew was an impossibility, and he could have afforded to take the risk of receiving a pecuniary reward from Congress—in addition to the thanks of the commercial community, whom he failed to serve in this hour of their calamity—much better than could Gov. BROWN. S.

The Police Commissioners.

MAYOR WOOD COMPLAINS OF NOT HAVING BEEN CONSULTED IN REFERENCE TO THE SELECTION OF A NEW OFFICE—NO LETTER FROM MR. DRAPER.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met yesterday, at their new quarters, on the corner of Broome and Elm streets. This is a capacious and elegant structure, formerly known as the Mondon Hotel, and is admirably adapted for its present purposes. All the members were in attendance, General NYE, as presiding officer, being in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read. They contained, as additional matter, a statement of the adjournments which have occurred for the last three or four days, and exhibited a resolution providing that the next (that is, the present) meeting be held in the new office, corner of Broome and Elm.

Mayor POWELL inquired of the Clerk if such a resolution had been passed.

The Clerk replied that there had been no formal adoption of it, but as there seemed to be a general understanding among the members of the Board as to the next place of meeting, he had recorded the fact in the minutes.

Mayor POWELL had the impression that the matter of renting new offices had been referred to a Committee, and he was not aware that that Committee had ever reported on the subject.

Mr. BOWEN said the only thing that he knew of having been recently referred to a Committee was the new handcuffs.

Mayor WOOD did not know that this place had been hired for the Board until he came here to-day.

General NYE replied that it had been a subject of conversation in the Board, in which he (Mayor WOOD) had shared. Mr. CHOLWELL had suggested that this place was a little too much out of the way, and he (the Mayor) said that unless a building could be procured in the vicinity of the Park, this place might be as convenient as any. With that suggestion, he (General NYE) supposed the thing to be entirely understood. Mr. CHOLWELL had been as much consulted about the renting of this place as anybody, and it was taken for granted that on all sides there was a thorough concurrence as to the propriety of procuring this building for the use of the Board.

Mayor WOOD said there had been a general conversation as to three or four places, but certainly he never supposed that one or two members of a committee were authorized to hire a place like this in the name of the Police Commissioners, without first ascertaining the sense of the Board on their project.

Gen. NYE asserted that it had been referred to a Committee with power, but, if there was any question about what had been done, let it be submitted to the Board for their confirmation or rejection.

Mayor WOOD was a member of that Committee, and he had never been consulted about the matter.

Gen. NYE thought it was as much the Mayor's duty to consult with the rest of the Committee, as it was theirs to consult with him. His Honor, however, might be perfectly easy as to the responsibility. If the Board were not disposed to take this place, the Committee would see that the rent be paid, and have the agreement cancelled.

Mayor WOOD did not object to the change, but to the mode in which the transaction had been managed.

Gen. NYE had to object to one thing. He wished it to be known that it should not be the duty of Commissioners to run after the Mayor of New-York when that gentleman happened to be appointed on a Committee with them. Here, he said, was the place where the business was to be done—here, in the office of the Board. This matter had been talked of openly in the Board. It had been said that the rent of the house on the corner of Church-street was too high—that $8,000 a year was too much. On the other hand this place on the corner of Broome and Elm, which needed very little repairs, could be rented for $4,500. And the Mayor of New-York stated in the open Board that that rent was a reasonable rent, and that if a building could not be obtained in the vicinity of the Park, this would answer the purpose.

Mr. BOWEN, though also a member of that Committee, had never been consulted on the subject.

Mayor POWELL had the impression that this matter had been referred to another Committee.

Mr. BOWEN—No, in the month of July or August, before the long adjournment, it was referred to the President, Treasurer and Mayor of New-York, with power.

Mayor WOOD thought Mr. BOWEN was correct in that. As he (the Mayor) had said already, his objection was not to the change, for he thought it was a favorable change; but he did object to one or two members of the Board assuming the power to do an act of that kind without consulting with, at least, the other members of the Committee appointed for the purpose.

After a pause of several seconds, Mr. STRANAHAN inquired if the Board was now ready to take up the current business.

Gen. NYE preferred to have this thing settled now.

Mayor WOOD was understood to say that he did not think there could be any difference of opinion as to the manifest advantage of the change, and was quite satisfied that no further settlement was needed.

And thus the controversy ended.

Mr. STRANAHAN, from the Committee appointed to nominate poll-clerks for the several election districts in Brooklyn, submitted a list of 86.

Mayor POWELL moved the adoption of the report and confirmation of the list of nominations. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN presented the evidence taken on the trial, before him, of Peter Chillis, for using profane language in the Station-house, and recommended that as the evidence was insufficient to establish the charge, the case be dismissed. It was dismissed accordingly. He also reported the evidence in the case of John McKeon, of the Third District, without any recommendation, and moved that it be laid on the table.

Mayor Wood inquired as to the nature of the charge.

Mr. Bowen said the charge aga'nst him was for entering an engine-house in company with a woman.

Mayor Wood—Have you been able to come to no conclusion on it?

Mr. Bowen—No; the officer has sworn that he went in there for the purpose of ordering the woman out.

The case was laid over, and Mayor Wood took the papers.

Mr. Bowen also reported on the petition of Isaac A. Latting for restoration to the Police force, on the ground that he had been improperly dismissed by the old Board. Mr. Bowen moved that the papers be handed back to Mr. Latting, as this Board could not determine whether his dismissal had been proper or improper, and if the latter, he had a remedy in a Court of law. Carried.

Mr. Bowen also submitted a resolution declaring that the widows of the late Officers Jarboe and Sparks, and the sister of the late Officer Anderson, were entitled to relief from the Life Insurance Fund, and recommending that each be paid quarterly the interest on $2,000, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

General Nye stated that in relation to the claims of the widows of Jarboe and Sparks he had given the matter some consideration, and thought it would be entirely safe to make appropriations in their behalf so long as they provided for their families. He wished, however, to make further inquiries as to the case of Anderson, and desired that that portion of the resolution referring to his sister might be left over.

The entire resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Stranahan presented a communication from Wm. Fyffe, asking that Officer Wm. Maynard be allowed to retain for his own use a reward of $25, which had been paid to him for his (Maynard's) services.

The Chairman said the same course must be followed in this as had been pursued in similar cases, viz.: that the reward be paid into the Life Insurance Fund.

Mr. Bowen reported that since the last meeting he had received from an officer for the same purpose another reward of $25.

Mr. Bowen submitted the following communication from the Superintendent:

Office of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, New-York, Oct. 29, 1857.

To the President of the Board of Commissioners:

Sir: I send to the Board the names of two patrolmen for each poll district in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as required by a resolution of this Board. The patrolmen have been selected by the respective Captains of Districts in the City of New-York, and by the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn. Respectfully, F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

This was accompanied by the annexed letter from the Deputy Superintendent:

Office of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, New-York, Oct. 28, 1857.

F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent:

Sir: I hereby transmit to you, as per General Order No. 46, the reports of the Captains and acting Captains of the names of the policemen selected by them (as being best calculated) to attend the several polls in their respective Precincts. In several Precincts there will be scarcely any men left as a reserve in case of emergency, and I have been asked by several of the Captains what provision will be made in such cases, to all of which I have answered that orders will be issued in ample time, providing for everything; also, that on Saturday next the Captains will be convened at your office, and all the necessary arrangements made to carry out the letter and spirit of the law, and the preservation of the peace of the City on that day. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Accompanying these were the reports of the Captains of the various Districts, proposing the names of the officers whom they deemed best adapted for patrol duty at the several polling-places on election day.

Mayor Wood expressed a desire to have an opportunity of examining the names thus reported. The papers were handed to him.

Mr. Stranahan, from the Committee to whom the case of H. Johnson, of the First District of Brooklyn, had been referred back for the purpose of hearing counsel, moved that Johnson be dismissed. Adopted.

Mayor Wood submitted charges against Officers John Mead and —— Palmer, which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Inquiry was made as to the time when the Committee on the Nomination of Poll Clerks for New-York City would be prepared to report.

Mr. Bowen answered that they would be ready to-morrow (Friday.)

Mayor Powell moved that the officers designated by the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn to perform patrol duty at the polls in Brooklyn, be accepted and detailed for the purpose. Carried.

A motion to adjourn till to-morrow (Friday) at half-past one o'clock, was carried, *nem. con.*

Mayor Powell asked if anything had been heard from Mr. Draper.

Mr. Cholwell said he had called on Mr. Draper to-day, (Thursday,) and understood from him that there would be a communication from him at his (Mr. C.'s) store, at a quarter past one o'clock, but as yet none had been received.

General Nye said he had no communication whatever on the subject. He also had seen Mr. Draper and talked with him, but Mr. Draper did not say to him that he was going either to accept or decline. He (General Nye) saw that some of the papers were asserting that Mr. Draper would decline.

Mr. Cholwell—But papers, like many other people, say many things that are not true.

General Nye—Then it is a question between you and the papers.

The Board adjourned.

The Historical Society Library Removal.—The Historical Society takes possession of its new building, on Second-avenue, next Thursday evening, with grand ceremonies and speech-making. The building, which is of Portsmouth stone, the same that the new Times building is being constructed of, is fire-proof, and cost some $75,000. Not a dollar is due for it! The Library has been closed during October. The books and works of art are already moved over to the new house, and the opening on Tuesday is the first view of them, in their fitting quarters, that the members get. The public—that is to say, members' families—are admitted on Wednesday evening.

Police Intelligence.

Two Burglars Arrested.—The hardware store No. 96 Duane-street, it will be recollected, was entered a few nights since by two burglars, one of whom stabbed Officer Degett while attempting to arrest him, and, together with the other, made good his escape. The officers of the Fifth Ward have since been on the look-out for the burglars, but could get no clue to them till yesterday, when an unlooked-for circumstance brought them to their knowledge. A negro named Bill Stewart was arrested on a charge of petit larceny, and in hopes to get off clear, confessed that himself and another negro named Samuel W. Stewart, *alias* Stovey, committed the burglary, and that his confederate stabbed the officer. He told where Stewart lived in Williamsburg, and the latter was arrested yesterday afternoon. Both are locked up in the Tombs to await examination.

Another Victim of Rowdies.—Frank W. Hoffman, a German, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received last Saturday night at the hands of two unknown men, who attacked him in Crosby-street. It will be remembered from the previous report of the case that Hoffman was partially intoxicated when he was set upon and robbed and badly beaten. The deceased was a single man, 40 years of age, and was employed in the liquor store of Henry Lesse & Co., No. 125 Greenwich-street.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Manager Purdy and his coöperator Mr. G. L. Fox, make a strong team at this Theatre, and give their patrons a good quantity, good quality, and great variety; new piece succeeds new piece; two and three per week. They are well and effectively placed on the stage, and personified by the "best Company" that has ever been at this house. This is the grand secret of the immense success of the favorite National. To-night another new piece called the "Wizard Priest, or the Hall of Fate," with the revived National drama of "Harry Burnham, the Young Continentaler," and comedy of "Dutch Ghost." Go early. "*Vive la National.*"

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Beware of Counterfeits!—Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box shows the words "Holloway, New-York and London," as a water-mark on semi-transparent letters. All not thus authenticated are frauds. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, applied to the fevered temples of the sick, imparts a delicious coolness and immediately relieves headache and faintness. As a perfume, it has no equal at home or abroad. Sold by D. T. Lanman, & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs at Half Price.
Brady's Gallery,
Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Rich Clocks and Bronzes, Selected personally by our agent in Europe for our Fall sales, are just opened from ships *Fairfield* and *Logan*, and will be sold at an EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 31.

I.—POETRY—My Sister.

II.—LITERARY—Our Family Picture—*Continued*—Chapters Three and Four.

III.—PARIS GOSSIP.

IV.—THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC—Interesting Letter from a Business Man.

V.—OBITUARY—Death of Crawford, the Sculptor.

VI.—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK—Carefully Prepared.

VII.—THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

VIII.—THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

IX.—EDITORIALS—Kansas Affairs—Progress of Events in British India—Another Dictatorship in Mexico—The Foreign People we Buy From—A Move in the Right Direction—Invincible Obstinacy, &c., &c.

X.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.

XI.—HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of Live Stock and Produce Markets.

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Also, a magnificent line of Walden long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

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Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

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In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO PRUDENT PEOPLE.
You can purchase for cash, at 7 per cent.
BELOW COST,
any article from the following stock, which is all of the
NEWEST STYLES,
for Fall and Winter wear.
$80,000 worth of Ladies' Furs,
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GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
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MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
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PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
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Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
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SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

Carson—Moore.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, Joseph Carson, of Baltimore, to Matilda G., only daughter of William Moore, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I.

Macfarlan—Cudlipp.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Thomas M. C. Peters, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, Duncan Macfarlan to Hannah E. Cudlipp, both of this City.

Jaudon—Strong.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. James W. Alexander, Frank Jaudon to Elisabeth McDonald, daughter of Oliver S. Strong.

Clifford—Hunstman.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Horace S. Bishop, Charles Clifford, Esq., to Marietta Hunstman, daughter of S. Hunstman, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ Morris Co., N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

Krauth.—In this City, on Thursday night, at 10 P. M., at his residence, No. 249 Broome-st., suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. Augustus H. Krauth, senior proprietor of the *New-York Mercury*.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Towle.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, Mr. Frederick Towle, of Tallahasse, Florida, and formerly of New-Hampshire.

Crow.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, Mrs. Hannah Crow, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 548 Hudson-st., this day, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Varick.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Varick, widow of Abraham Varick, and daughter of the late Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of our Independence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

Waterman.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, William Waterman, son of the late Stephen Waterman, of Providence, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Peter McCarty, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Merwine.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, of congestion of the lungs, Augustine Merwine, aged 40 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No 56 St. Mark's-place, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Hills.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 28, Henry W. Hills, aged 72.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av., corner of 10th st., on Friday, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Jones.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, after a lingering illness, Margaret Anne, youngest and only surviving daughter of Margaret and the late Samuel Jones, aged 16 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 130 West 28th-st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cass.—At his residence, No. 51 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday Oct. 28, L. B. Cass, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at 1 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Wells',) South 3d-st., corner of 5th.

Sexton.—At Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Eliza W. Sexton, aged, 71 years.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, from First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J., this day, at 1½ o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

Jarvis.—At his residence, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, Mr. Saml. Jarvis, formerly of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 3 P. M., on Saturday, 31st inst.

Burchard.—On board the steamer *Persia*, on Monday, Oct. 26, of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. John Leopold Burchard, of New-York, aged 36 years.

His remains have been buried at sea.

McCormick.—At Woodhaven, near Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of apoplexy, Richard C. McCormick, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, at Woodhaven, on Saturday, 31st., at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave South Ferry, via Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Woodhaven station, where carriages will be in waiting.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OUR GREAT SALE
COMMENCED
MONDAY, 26th INST.,
AND
OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE,
PARIAN STATUARY,
CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
IS OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE.

In these times of GREAT REDUCTIONS AND OF 50 AND 60 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS, we will merely state to the public that our goods are PLAINLY MARKED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, thus all who are familiar with our goods will at once perceive what great reductions we have made.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS

In our front show windows may be seen a choice variety of samples of French China Dinner and Tea sets, all marked in plain figures. The prices speak for themselves.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ON THE OUTER WALL.

We are determined that the New-York public shall be convinced that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware are about one-half of the customary rates. In the front of the store the goods may be seen marked in plain figures.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE CRY IS

No longer "how high they seem," but "how can they be sold so cheap?" No matter about that; leave us to settle that part of the business; look into our windows and you will perceive that we offer China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware at just one-half the usual price.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STILL THEY COME.

The throng of lady housekeepers that crowded our store yesterday will be the best advertisement for the next fortnight, for they have seen (and they will be sure to tell their friends) that we sell

Gilt Tea Sets, French China, for	$5 00
White Tea Sets, French China, for	2 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, for	1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen, for	45

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

THEY ALL WRITE FOR IT.
EMERSON BENNETT,
DR. HORATIO W. NELSON,
T. S. ARTHUR,
JOHN G. SAXE,
SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
MARY STANLEY GIBSON,
ALICE CARY,
MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
FANNY FERN,
and all the rest of 'em, write for
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The number for Nov. 7, which is out THIS (Thursday) MORNING, is an unusually excellent number. Beside its usual copious variety of choice matter, it has an exquisitely humorous Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, entitled "BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM," admirably illustrated by THWAITES.

THE LEDGER is sold by all News Dealers. Price only FOUR CENTS.

SAXE'S GREAT POEM,
ENTITLED
BILL BROWN'S VISIT TO GOTHAM,

In the NEW-YORK LEDGER for Nov. 7, now ready, is the wittiest, funniest, raciest and spiciest production which Saxe, or anybody else, ever wrote. It bristles with pungent hits as Napoleon's Old Guard did with bayonets. In the words of the poet:

> "Bill Brown resides near a country village
> And has filled his till by honest tillage."

And having plenty of cash and leisure he comes to New-York, where

> "Two lively young fellows, of elegant mien,
> Amused him awhile with a pretty machine—
> An ivory ball which he never had seen,"

But the way "Bill" escaped being victimized by the "patent-safe" game, was entirely original and effectual. The same may be said of the pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers, and other metropolitan swindlers. How they all attacked Bill Brown's well-filled pocket-book, and with what result, may be learned by reading the poem, which is admirably illustrated by Thwaites. The LEDGER also contains contributions from George D. Prentice, Fanny Fern, and other eminent writers; more of COBB'S great Revolutionary Tale, "THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, The Maid of the War-Path;" also, more of the thrilling story "Lady Claudine; or, The Double Marriage," and the usual variety of other choice matter. For sale by all news dealers. Price only four cents.

THE PANIC AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—It is a matter of astonishment to everybody (and especially to publishers and news-dealers, who best understand such matters) that the circulation of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER should go on steadily increasing during these hard times. But the fact is, THE LEDGER has become a necessity. Everybody buys it and reads it. Let us give an instance: Our artist, Mr. Thwaites, stepped into the Bowery Savings Bank the day after the great rush on that institution, and there he saw ten policemen, sitting on benches, stationed to protect the bank from expected trouble, every one of whom, he says, was absorbed in the perusal of THE LEDGER. This fact will serve to illustrate the hold which THE LEDGER has on the minds and affections of the people and to indicate why its circulation steadily increases, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure of the hard times. THE LEDGER is the only weekly paper for which all the great writers of the country constantly contribute. From its enormous circulation it can afford to pay the best writers, and hence it monopolizes them Only $2 per annum; two copies, $3. Address
ROBERT BONNER, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR OCT. 24 is already received by Hawks at the Post-Office. The hard times seem to have a beneficial effect upon THE LEDGER—the circulation still going up, up, up!

The above paragraph is clipped from the *Buffalo Express*, a paper that has for some time past been decidedly unfriendly to THE LEDGER. In such times as these, when we find our enemies voluntarily admitting the fact that the circulation of THE LEDGER is "still going up, up, up!" when other papers are going down, we think they pay the highest possible compliment to us.

330.000 CIRCULATION, AND STILL increasing, notwithstanding the Hard Times. Such is the unparalleled prosperity of the NEW YORK LEDGER—the Queen of the Weeklies. Buy it and read Saxe's great Poem, "Bill Brown's Visit to Gotham." It is splendidly illustrated by Thwaites.

IT CAN AFFORD IT, THAT IS THE REAson why the NEW YORK LEDGER increases in circulation. It can afford to employ the best writers; and it can also afford to advertise, and let the public know all about it. Hence its great success—its wonderful, incredible success. Read Saxe's great Poem in the LEDGER. It costs only four cents.

THE MISSOURI PRESBYTERIAN, IN speaking of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, says: "This journal deserves great credit for its outspoken conduct in reference to vice."

It is the high tone and pure morality of THE LEDGER which make it such a universal favorite. Not a single coarse word is ever permitted to appear in its columns.

HARD TIMES AND THE LEDGER.—It is not merely in New-York that the circulation of THE LEDGER continues to increase; it is so all over the country. What is four cents a week for a favorite paper even in hard times!—only the price of a single cigar, of which some people smoke half a dozen in a day. Besides, people must have something to read; and who is so poor as to feel the expenditure of four cents a week?

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

"Invaluable to every Housekeeper."—*N. O. Picayune.*
SAVE 50 PER CENT. IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
By procuring a copy of
MRS. ELLET'S PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER,
COMPRISING 5,000 PRACTICAL RECEIPTS AND MAXIMS, ILLUSTRATED WITH 500 WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
Just published, in one volume of 600 pages.
Price $2.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York,
and for sale by all Booksellers, and Agents on the cars.
N. B.—Mailed, free of postage, on reception of price.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

TO ALL DEALERS IN COUNTRY MILK

The Committee appointed on Tuesday evening, at No 49 Bowery, to make arrangements for a general meeting of all country milkmen, respectfully report that such meeting will be held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

J. WELLS, Secretary.

GALA NIGHT AT THE FAIR.
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONCERT BY OVER SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
No Extra Charge.

The Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Oct. 26, we will close their Inland Express for Boston and East at 2 P. M.; Steamboat at 3½ P. M.; Philadelphia, Western and Southern Express at 4½ P. M.

The Company are prepared to collect, through their various offices East, West and South, all descriptions of bills, drafts, notes, acceptances, &c., &c.

For information respecting the same, please apply to JOHN HOEY, Adams Express Company, New-York.

NOTICE.—AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Depositors of the Bowery Bank, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders and depositors of the above Institution be requested to meet at the Banking-house corner of Broome-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, to take such action as shall then and there be deemed expedient, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING UNDER COST.
NEW PARIS STYLES,
IMMENSE VARIETY,
FOR SCHOOL,
TRAVELING, and
DRESS PURPOSES,
At GENIN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

$500.000 WORTH OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
FROM THE LARGEST
IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE
IN THE CITY,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.
Owing to the paralyzing effects of the present
PANIC IN MONETARY AFFAIRS,
the universal prostration of business and the immediate necessity of change and relief, the owners have, contrary to their inclination and personal feelings, but as a measure
OF
SELF-PROTECTION,
been forced to adopt,
as the last resort,
the only alternative
TO DISPOSE OF THEIR STOCK,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT ANY SACRIFICE.
This course is rendered imperative, in order to avert the calamity now staring every business man in the face, and from which thousands have already been hurled from the height of commercial prosperity to the lowest depth
OF
HOPELESS INSOLVENCY.
To accomplish this object, and for the convenience of those who reside up town,
THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
is the channel by which, and under whose direction, the stock will be offered to the public.
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
IS COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
BEING IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED
SPECIALLY TO ORDER,
is second to none in the United States, and the mere mention of the fact of its being
FORCED AT RETAIL
is all that is required to effect the purpose, as the inducements are far greater than any hitherto offered; and to the frugal housewife, in these trying times, it must be of immense advantage, from the
GREAT SACRIFICE
ON THE
ORIGINAL COST
AT WHICH THEY WILL BE OFFERED,
To facilitate the arrangement, and for the purpose of properly marking the stock, it will be necessary to CLOSE the STORE
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
Sale to commence on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1857.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Sup rior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize,
can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York,
The sale commences Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53
Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
30 cases and bales of Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Great bargains for Sheeting, &c.
Shirting by the yard, piece or bale.
7,000 yards De Laine, 6¼ cents.
5,000 yards, yard wide, Printed Lawns, 4 cents.
Cases dark Calicoes, 4 cents.
Cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, 12½ cents.
Cases Brown De Beige, 6¼ cents.
700 pieces Ducal Plaids, new patterns, 12½ cents.
50 pieces Valencia Plaids, high colors, 12½ cents.
300 pieces High Color, Double-Width Plaids, 18¾ cents.
400 pieces Double-Width Paramattas, 12½ cents.
100 pieces, 10-4, Bleached Sheeting, 18¾c., worth 2s. 6d.
SILKS AND SHAWLS.
The largest stock in the city of Silks and Shawls, prices not to be believed unless seen.
Ladies, call early before the
Great Rush.
One Price Only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 80 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard.
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Cheneille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Cheneille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cheneille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have his rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.
There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
English and French Beaver Cloaks.
These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DOWN GOES THE PRICES,
And off go the Carpets with a grand rush to go out of business.
At J. HYATT'S CARPET STORE, No. 210 Bowery.
Consisting of 3-ply and superfine ingrain, common ingrain and stair carpets.
Floor oil-cloth for halls, rooms and stoves.
English druggets, 4 yards wide, felt cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, table and piano covers, matting, &c., &c.
LADIES, NOW IS YOUR TIME.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
JUST RECEIVED,
A splendid assortment of
RICH SILK CHENILLE SHAWLS,
which we will open on Friday, the 30th inst., and offer at retail for cash; together with a superb and choice line of
SILK CHENILLE SCARFS,
Plain and rich illuminated
COTTON CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOL AND COTTON CHENILLE SCARFS,
Chainslaine and all wool
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
among which the
NEWEST AND RICHEST STYLES
may be found.
Ladies are particularly requested to examine our splendid stock before buying elsewhere.
LOUIS THOMSON & CO.,
No. 497—Broadway—No. 497,
near St. Nicholas Hotel.
N. B.—Prices corresponding with the present times.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths,
Shawls,
Prints,
Linens,
Cassimeres,
Sheetings,
Dress Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Silks,
Hosiery,
White Goods,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of Fenton, Lee & Co.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

10.000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-faced and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

ATTENTION.

A TERHUNE will offer his entire stock of dry goods, cloaks, hosiery, embroideries, velvet and bonnet ribbons, trimmings, &c., at less than wholesale prices for cash, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 6?? BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2.
First appearance in opera of
MADAME D'ANGRI,
First contralto from Her Majesty's Theatre, London,
and SIGNOR FORTINI,
Primo basso from Covent Garden Theatre, London.

On this occasion will be presented for the first time in three years Rossini's chef d'œuvre in three acts,
SAMIRAMIS,
With its magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus, and a double orchestra military band, and the following unpreceded cast:

Semiramis..........Mme. De Lagrange
Arsace..........Mme. D'Angri
Assuro..........Sig. Gassier
Idreno..........Sig. Labocetta
Oroe..........Sig. Fortini
Conductor..........Carl Anschutz.

In announcing MADAME D'ANGRI in her renowned part of Arsace, the directors, though aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Thalberg's concerts during the last season, call particular attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those contralto parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Admission..........$1 | Reserved seats....50c. extra
Second circle..........50c. | Amphitheatre..........25c.
Private boxes, from $6 to $70. Free list entirely suspended.

NOTICE.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence on Friday, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Son's.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,
first appearance in America of
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
First tenor from the great Opera in Florence, expressly engaged for the New-York Academy of Music.
First time these three years of Verdi's
RIGOLETTO,
with new scenery and dresses, increased chorus and orchestra and military band.
First appearance in America, as Gilda, of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
The sale of seats for RIGOLETTO will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last concert,
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at Niblo's Saloon.
Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance in the concert room,
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces, among which
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
By Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Selections from IL TROVATORE, DON GIOVANNI and ELIXIR,
By Frezzolini, Labocetta and Rocco.
The famous comic terzetti, PAPATACI,
By Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco.
The celebrated duet from ELISIR D'AMORE,
Frezzolini and Rocco.
Chopin's FUNERAL MARCH, HOME, SWEET HOME,
and Mendelssohn's SONG OF SPRING,
By S. Thalberg.
Solos on the Violin and Violoncello,
By Vieuxtemps and Feri Kletzer,
Grand Scena and Trio from I LOMBARDI,
Executed for the first time by
Mlle. Erminie Frezzolini, Labocetta and Gassier,
With obligato Solos and Accompaniments, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts of the saloon. Seats may be secured in advance without any extra charge.
Seats to be had at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
The new Grand Spectacle Pantomime,
BOREAS.
Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery.
Startling Transformations, Tricks and Illusions.
Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor.
Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of
THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; OR, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.
The Comic Pantomime of
THE MILLINERS.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces.
SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet, LES ABEILLES.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MISS CUSHMAN AS ROMEO,
For the last time.
This highly successful performance cannot be repeated, as various novelties are in preparation.
FRIDAY,
Shakespeare's tragedy, from the original text,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.......Miss Cushman | Juliet....Miss Susan Denin
Mercutio.....Mr. C. Fisher | Nurse.........Mrs. Hughes
With the farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) Miss Cushman will appear as Meg Merriles, in GUY MANNERING: or, The Gipsey's Prophecy.
A new drama in rehearsal, in which Miss Cushman will sustain two characters.

OBSERVE!—MISS CUSHMAN PLAYS ROMEO TO-NIGHT for the last time. MEG MERRILES To-Morrow Night for the last time. A New Play for Miss Cushman on Monday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee..........Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager..........Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
Fourth week of the Grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1857,
will be presented the second act of
FAUST.
After which, by special desire, the new ballet, entitled
IL BIRRICHINO DI PARIGI,
(Le Gamin de Paris,)
supported by the entire strength of this famous troupe under the immediate supervision of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cecchetti.
An original and elegant novelty is in active preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
An old Comedy and a new Farce.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.
a new farce, first time in this country, called
MY SON DIANA.
Messrs. Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, and Misses Keene and Jefferson in the respective characters.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Young Marlow...Mr. Jordan | Miss Hardcastle.Miss Keene
Tony Lumpkins....Jefferson | MissNeville.Miss Thompson
Hardcastle..........Burnett | Mrs. Hardcastle.Mrs. Wells
Will be produced at an early day, the grand spectacular drama, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE THIRST FOR GOLD.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, Oct. 30,
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Bourcicault's superb adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
in conjunction with Planche's great drama,
PAST AND PRESENT.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES AND SPLENDID CASTS in both pieces.
Every artist in the Theatre will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager........A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 30, will commence with
HARRY BURNHAM OR, THE YOUNG CONTINENTAL.
To be followed by the
WIZARD PRIEST.
To conclude with
DUTCH GHOST, OR ALL RIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit..........12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
Will commence with the great play of
THE CASTLE SPECTRE.
To be followed by the popular drama entitled
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
To conclude with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

THE GREAT FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by DODWORTH'S FULL BAND, with a large number of extra performers for this SPECIAL OCCASION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Grand March—"Wedding"..........Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Linda"..........Donizetti
3. "O infamia Ordeble," from La Traviata..........Verdi
4. Medley Quickstep—"Gentle Annie..........Dodworth
5. Quintette from "Somnambula"..........Bellini
6. Alpine Melodies..........Gungl
PART II.
7. Quick March—"Abd ul Medjid"..........Hamm
8. Grand Waltz—"Hamage"..........Kuhner
9. Duet—"Si la Stanchezza," from "Il Trovatore"..Verdi
10. Polka—Vaillance..........Ascher
11. Prayer, from Moses in Egypt..........Rossini
12. Gallope—"The Sleigh"..........Kuhner

During the intermission, a Professor will preside at the New Steam Calliope, and perform selections from the favorite Operas and most popular music of the day.
The machinery will be stopped during the Concert.
No extra charge for admission.

THE GREAT FAIR

A FEW DAYS MORE.
Owing to the great inclemency of the weather during the past two weeks, and at the almost unanimous request of the exhibitors and public generally, the managers have determined to continue the exhibition of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE
UNTIL
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
when it will
POSITIVELY CLOSE.
The Premiums will be announced on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6,
at 3 o'clock.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by programme.
Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS. Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES.
Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the
SUBLIME YET AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE
POLAR REGIONS,
from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog ETAH, the only survivor of more than 200 used during their journeyings. Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses, Kayok Rifle, Runner of the Sledge "Faith," Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL!—The ludicrous pantomimic extravaganza, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD; the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; the peerless AQUARIA, or CRYSTAL MARINE GARDENS. EVENING, at 7½, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM. To conclude with THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, by the CARLO FAMILY. AFTERNOON, at 3, the Welsh Nightingale; after which daring ascension on a wheel and feats of flexibility, by the CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
Is now open at the old Art-Union Rooms, 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTZ, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers.

To avoid fictitious quotations and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P.M., each day, and receive for sale, at public auction, such Certificates of Stocks, Bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regularly advertised list.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.
$17,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Co., hypothecated, $1,000 each.
$5,000 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis, $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. Bonds of Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Co., $1,000 each.
$5,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Illinois Central Railroad Co., $1,000 each.
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank Stock..........$100 each.
40 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co..........$50 each.
18 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co..........$100 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank..........$100 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co..........$20 each.
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co..........$50 each.
20 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co..........$100 each.
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. $25 each.
10 shares United States Fire Ins. Co..........$25 each.
$2,000 6 per cent. Bonds State of Missouri.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage sinking fund Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds due 1876.
200 shares American Guano Co..........$100 each
40 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each
28 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co..........$50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co..........$50 each
25 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co..........$17 each

Special sale to-morrow (Saturday.) Regular sale Monday, Nov. 2. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday; also special sales all other days. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker No. 4 Broad-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE IN PARIS.—Marbles, bronzes, works of art, splendid match team of horses, harness, carriage, &c., &c., the property of a private gentleman.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, precisely, in the forenoon, all the costly furniture in the residence No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the whole forming really the most splendid and *récherché* description of household furniture offered at public auction for many years, but a small description of which can be given in this advertisement.

PARLORS.—Elegant medalion velvet carpets, made from a pattern to order by Bright, of England; the most superb solid rosewood parlor suites, carved to order in Paris, cost $1,000, covered in satin, with slip covers; also, one suite of an entire new style, said to be the most expensive ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, statuary, marble-top etageres, corner stands, heavy damask and lace curtains, two large French plate mantel mirrors, costly china and marble vases, elegant mantel clock, runs one year; large French plate pier glass, with gold base and marble slab; superior oil paintings, of high cost and acknowledged merit, by old artists, among which are the Descent from the Cross, by Sellers; Mercy's Dream, from Pilgrim's Progress; grand action seven-octave rosewood pianoforte, expensively carved, inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, acknowledged by professors one of the best toned instruments in this country.

Also—At 1 o'clock precisely, splendid double match team of carriage horses, seven and eight years old, with double harness and carriage, blankets, &c., &c., the whole forming the most superb private establishment in the City.

DINING ROOM.—Solid oak extension table, 16 feet, rich French China ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, rosewood secretary, side tables with marble tops, heavy lace curtains, oval mirrors, &c.

Also—All the bedroom furniture, consisting of full suites in rosewood and solid black walnut, covered in green plush and hair cloth of the best description; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, gas-chandeliers, basement furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special notice of all those in want of expensive household furniture to this sale, every article of which will positively be sold without reserve. The above sale being positive and without any limits, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every buyer, without any exception. Parties wishing to purchase the above elegant residence may apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st. Sale positive. Catalogues ready at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, inlaid 7-octave piano-forte, gilt frame mirrors, oil-paintings, plate and glass ware, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 123 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.—HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell, as above, without reserve, all the rich and splendid suites chamber and dining room furniture, in part as follows: Two magnificently carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest satin Brocade; one heavily carved suite in silk velvet, nine pieces; several Dresden vases, large size, and mantel ornaments, imported for the owner's use, and are of the most recherché styles, with beautiful paintings; oil-paintings, with rich gold frames, selected with great care by a connoisseur; one 7-octave piano-forte, pearl inlaid front, rosewood frame, warranted for two years; rosewood library bookcase, cost $125; statuary marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; rosewood cabinets, solid rosewood marble-top side, centre and loo tables, richly carved sping Voltaire chairs, in rich French satin, 2 very large French plate mirrors, with standards heavily gilt; lace and brocade window curtains, shades and reception chairs, corner stands, &c. The chambers are furnished in the most ample manner, having two solid gothic rosewood bedsteads, with dressing bureaus and washstands, marble top to match; about twelve pure hair mattresses, eight superior spring mattresses, spring seat mahogany chairs and rockers, sofa beds, corner stands, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpeting, library bookcase, mantel mirrors, clocks, vases, and ornaments, window shades, curtains and cornices; also, two solid black-walnut bedsteads, one mahogany do., nurse rocker, bolster and pillows, bedding, &c.; rosewood hall hat stand, oil-cloth. Dining-room—Oak extension dining table, 16 feet long; solid walnut tea and dining tables, sofa, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany do., French China tea sets, dinner and dessert China and crockeryware, plate glassware, caster, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, and a general assortment of table furniture; one solid oak buffet, plate glass back, and other articles which will be described on catalogue to be had on morning of sale. No postponement on any account, without regard to the weather. Strangers may rely upon everything being sold without reservation. Now is the time to buy cheap.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 31, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 80 Greene-st., all made by first-class City maker, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood centre tables, pianoforte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, cornices, oil-paintings, vases, statuary, &c. Bedrooms—mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, table linen, bed do., warranted, stair carpets, hall, and basement oil-cloths, enameled cottage suites, together with basement and kitchen furniture. China, crockery and glassware, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, arm and parlor chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany marble-top, side, pier and centre tables, lounges covered in brocatel, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut do., mahogany marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, lace curtains and cornices, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth matting, &c. Also, an assortment of China, glass and crockery ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT $70,000 worth of the richest and most costly European fancy goods ever imported. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) 30th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the above elegant goods, including the most superb Parian groups, statuettes and figures, large and small, magnificent bronzes, of the richest and most classical designs, superb Sevres, China vases, magnificent Paris ormolu, gilt, bronze, China and marble clocks; elegantly decorated China dinner and tea sets; Bohemian glassware, of the newest and richest designs, colored and plain. The finest assortment of the richest papier maché desks, dressing cases, jewel cases, tables, &c.; elegant pearl, shell, ivory and other opera glasses; ladies' leather and velvet reticules, French China jewel boxes, inks, &c. Also, silver-plated ware of the newest and richest designs; also, the finest English and American cutlery. The above goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Wednesday, 28th inst., and the public may rest assured that the above are the most elegant goods ever offered, and will be sold peremptorily for cash.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—On THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 67 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above the entire furniture of a family relinquishing house-keeping, consisting of a superior rosewood piano-forte, two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocatel; one do. in plush, beautifully-carved rosewood etagere, do. marble-top centre table, card and sofa tables, fine oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, French window shades, elegantly-decorated china vases and mantel ornaments, tapestry carpets, 3 ply and ingrain do., hall cloth, stair-carpets, hall-stand and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, sofa, arm-chairs, spring-seat and cottage chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet-sets, extension dining-table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, china and glassware, table-cutlery, kitchen-furniture, stoves, &c. Sale positive, without regard to the weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 138 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany furniture, covered in delaines, curtains to match; lace curtains, rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue silk velvet; pier and mantel glasses, rich cornices, chandeliers and gas fixtures; rosewood quartette centre tables, marble vases, etageres, oil-paintings, rosewood parlor suites, covered in green plush; very fine engravings, brocatel curtains, dining-room furniture, China and glass ware, mahogany furniture, covered in hair cloth. Bedrooms—Mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c., all in good order; with other articles not enumerated. Sale positive.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF the balance of a wholesale stock of dry goods at No. 92 Chambers-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M. The undersigned will sell at auction at the store No. 92 Chambers-st., a large lot of dry goods, &c., the balance of stock of Williams & Powers, wholesale dry goods dealers. Terms cash; current funds. Goods can be seen at 9 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale.
WILLIAM REMMER, } Assignees.
J. M. ACKLEY. }

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at No. 47 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock Brooklyn, about 10,000 sugar-box shooks, in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the property and assets of the firm or late firms of ATWOOD & CO. Said assets will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and in small lots in all cases in which the property and its condition will permit.

Said assets consist of Bonds of various railroads, Stocks of various railroads, Stocks of various Banks, County Bonds, Notes and Bills receivable, Bank accounts, claims against various persons, and other property. All of which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for cash.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1857. Assignee of Atwood & Co.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2; in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Mazurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Satu days, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society.

Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, and may be obtained at the Library.

The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The introductory lecture to Dr. DESLANDES' course on *The French Medical Language and Literature*, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, in the lower lecture-room of the College. Medical practitioners and students are respectfully invited.
P. F. G. DESLANDES, M. D.

THANKSGIVING.—YOUNG MEN AND GENTLEMEN generally of the mercantile community who wish to spend a rational and pleasant Thanksgiving, are cordially invited to enrol themselves with the MERCANTILE MUSKETEERS, who have their first annual parade on the 26th proximo. Company meet for drill THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 2,
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Both plain and ornamental, to the value of $75,000,
Will be sold for cash only.
French China dinner sets, 125 pieces..........$20 00
French China tea sets, 44 pieces..........2 50
French China dinner plates..........1 50
Cut goblets..........1 40
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Also, plated tea sets, castors, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, &c., from the celebrated Messrs. Rogers, Brothers & Co.
The entire stock to be sold at the above unparalleled low rates. All goods plainly marked. C. C. LEIGH, Christy & Wood's Building, No. 561 Broadway.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep, with or without grain, as may be agreed upon; terms reasonable; best City reference as to performance, will be given. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE & SON, corner Market and Cherry sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, Buckram, L. I., or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT AND trustworthy Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful, if requested. Having been many years in service, can give best of reference as to capability to undertake either of the above situations, but is particularly adapted to the nursery. May be seen at the house of her employer, (where she will remain until engaged,) No. 199 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; a respectable young woman who understands her business perfectly and is an excellent baker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best city reference. Call or address No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2nd-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who perfectly understands English and American cooking, all kinds of soups, game, poultry, fish, and all kinds of desserts, jelleys, creams, souffles, pickling and preserving; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 500 Houston-st., in the dry goods store. Washing objected to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young Protestant women. One as cook, washer and ironer,—bakes bread, pies, cakes, &c. The other as chambermaid and seamstress. Both have the best of City reference, and have no objection to go any distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as nurse and seamstress, by a genteel American girl; also as good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as laundress and chambermaid; as a first-class cook, or laundress; and to do general housework, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended Protestant nurse, is fully capable to take entire care of an infant from its birth; is fond of children and accustomed to the care of them. Can take entire charge of the nursery. Apply for two days at No. 3 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress, and to assist with washing and ironing; or as nurse and seamstress; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years; can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WORKING GIRLS, situations to cook, wash and iron, and bake; are able and willing to work, and give the best of reference; also, a neat girl as nurse or chambermaid, and good sewer; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE BY A YOUNG WOman who is an excellent cook and baker, who understands pastry and desserts, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 32 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a tidy girl of 13, call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived for the last 4 years in her last place; good City reference; is accustomed to live in a large family; call at No. 173 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as laundress or as laundress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 27th-st., first floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothing and make herself generally useful. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 54½ Barrow-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL OF FOURTEEN, a situation of mind a baby, or wait on a lady who boards. Can sew neatly, or make herself otherwise useful. Can give most respectable references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 48 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress and to do plain sewing if required; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND ladies' maid, by a Protestant; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; would like to go South, or would go to the country; can give good City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its various branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 48 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can come highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there; as compensation for her services, she would expect her passage paid. Can be seen at No. 86 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 322 7th-av., north of 30th-st., 2d floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged Protestant man, in a private family; he understands his business in all respects; has the best of reference. Any commands left at MR. TELFORD'S, No. 1 3d av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 54½ Barrow-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation as lady's maid; is a good hair dresser; the best of City references; has no objections to leave the City; has spent several seasons South. Apply at Mme. BISHOP'S, No. 262 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has an excellent recommendation from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 55 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business. Good reference. Apply at No. 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family as waiter; is fully competent to do his business; the best of City reference from the first families. Apply at No. 126 12th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON, A SITuation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or children's nurse. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 Smith-st., Brooklyn, in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 484 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or do plain sewing or take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress: or chambermaid and seamstress; call at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman—a situation in a small private family to plain cook, wash and iron. The best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 20th-st. near the 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; good City reference. Apply to No. 133 Amity-st., rear for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman, in a private family; will make herself generally useful; speaks German, French and English. Call on Mme. Louitte, No. 40 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 2d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 26 Christopher-st., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent and trustworthy servants in any capacity for the City or country, with from one to five years of reliable reference; ladies in want of domestics of undoubted ability at moderate wages, can be suited from the number now waiting at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. This establishment is conducted by an American, who has resided in Brooklyn for the last thirty years, whose object is to supply his patrons with the kind of a servant they require; no girl taken at this Agency unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation. The undersigned hopes to be sustained by employers in this system of doing business.
J. S. MORGAN, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as an experienced nurse and seamstress, by a very competent woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do housework by good girls, at moderate wages; and to do light work by girls from 10 to 16. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, OR seamstress; can hair-dress, cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and do up fine muslins beautifully. No objection to the care of a child; to go South or to Europe; has traveled there, can speak a little French, and will not be seasick. Has long and satisfactory City reference. Address No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, with five years' city references, one as waiter and chambermaid or as regular chambermaid, and the other as cook, makes bread, understands meats and poultry, does up linens in style; wages 6 dollars to each. City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, with undoubted City references from his former employers in this City and County, as coachman and groom. Is a careful hand over horses, which his late employer, a member of Congress, will testify. Will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 69 West 18th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; is a most excellent baker and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 22d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; is a first-rate dressmaker, and can cut and fit well; understands all kinds of sewing; is willing to make herself useful. Apply to her present employer, at No. 143 Madison-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant young man; will be found willing and obliging and has the best of City reference; will go for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting dresses. Can be seen this week at No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is a Protestant. Good recommendations given. Call for this week at No. 128 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper for a gentleman, a widower preferred. Terms must be liberal, for which recompense will be given, by making his home happy. Address, with particulars, H. K., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced English gardener; has had many years' experience in this country, a married man without incumbrance. Has no objection to go South. Address to Mr. WM. CHORLTON, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE English girl, who has lived the three last years in the same family. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 58 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, would go as chambermaid and waiter; she understands her business. Best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 94 Columbia st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 Court-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, AND to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has long had the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 99 3d-av., corner 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT PROFITABLE AND DELIGHTFUL.—In country villages from $100 to $200 per month can be made by teaching Mr Wood's beautiful and popular system of drawing and painting from nature. It may be thoroughly acquired in a few days. Apply at his residence, No. 231 6th-av.

WE PROCURE SITUATIONS IN EVERY department of business for men out of employment, after a short notice. We want immediately a competent man to take charge of a restaurant, and one to go South. Call after 9 A. M., at the Merchants' Clerks' Protective Agency, No. 166 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 3.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very respectable young married woman, Protestant. Best City references if required. Can be seen for two days at Mr. STEWART'S, No. 267 West 36th-st.

A HOME.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family—a man, his wife and one child. Must be an American to be made like one of the family. N. B.—The young woman that called on Wednesday. Apply to Mrs. GREENE, corner of Front and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET, RESPECTABLE family, residing in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let two well-furnished rooms with partial board to two or three gentlemen who are willing to pay remunerative board for home comforts. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,868 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can obtain comfortable apartments, with board, by applying at No. 47 Bedford-st., corner of Leroy-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, occupying a first-class house, in Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton, would let to a gentleman and wife a front room and bedroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. C., Box No. 866 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN HENRY-STREET, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A parlor and three sleeping rooms (furnished, if desired) may be had, with every comfort which constitutes a good home, with a family of refinement. The terms will be moderate. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,082 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A FRENCH GENtleman of the highest respectability, recently arrived from Paris, desires to find a home in a respectable intelligent family, where instruction in French or Mathematics would be received in partial payment for board. References exchanged. Address MUNDA, at this office.

TURNIP SEEDS. — WILLIAM KINGHORN, Dunse, Berwickshire, North Britain, residing in the very centre of the best cultivated district of the country—a district particularly famed for the superiority of its turnips, and in which Swedish Turnip Seed is raised to a great extent—has peculiar advantages for supplying this article. Terms, 6d. per lb. and 2s. for each sack—the cash to be remitted with each order, or a reference to a respectable person in this neighborhood.

KEROSENE OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

SUMMIT SEMINARY, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—WM. B. STOUGHTON respectfully informs his friends and patrons that twelve boys only are accommodated in this family and receive his particular care and instruction. French, German and [illegible] taught. School reopens Nov. 2. Terms, $200 and [illegible] per annum. Summit is 20 miles from New-York City per Morris and Essex Railroad.
WM. B. STOUGHTON and Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN [illegible] MULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and [illegible] are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Mrs. H. W. LUSCOMBE, No. 21 Rue de Chateaubriand. The Winter course of instruction commences on the 1st October, when the first Professors will attend. A few vacancies in the establishment. References to Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, Newark, New-Jersey, and to various clergymen and parents of pupils in France, England, Ireland and Scotland.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Regular charge $10. Lessons day and evening for this week only. Pupils will have until the 1st of January to take their lessons. Call this day, enter your name and bring the dollar with you in gold or silver. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

SELECT SEMINARY, STATEN ISLAND.—The course of instruction in this School includes English, French, Music and Drawing. The terms are moderate, and the number of boarding pupils very limited. For further information, address the MISSES ANTISELL, Port Richmond, S. I.

POSTPONEMENT. — SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

THE PRINCIPALS OF THE ASHLAND Collegiate Institute can be seen every morning this week at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Terms $130 per year. Winter session commences Nov. 4.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 788 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in preparing youth for College and the Counting-house, and of unexceptionable attainments in ancient classics, modern languages and capacity for government, is prepared to receive proposals for an engagement, either in a College or School of first-class standing. Address for a few days TEACHER, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City, a resident English or Scotch governess who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING, JEWELRY, CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.—An experienced teacher of music, Organist of one of our first Churches, having unusual leisure, will give music lessons and receive in exchange merchandise as above. Address Z. Box No. 2,012, Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a private family or school, to teach English and Music. References given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, box No. 842 Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 335 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT Piano, but little used, Pettin & Co. makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassment, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness, it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

NOMINEE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIcan Knickerbocker Citizens' and Whig Parties—For Judge of the Marine Court of the City of New-York:
WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District

SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

PLANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer the following premiums for the four designs for laying out the Park which may be selected,

For the first	$2,000	For the third	$750
For the second	1,000	For the fourth	500

The plans to become the property of the Board.

Topographical plans may be consulted, and particulars obtained at the office of the Board, room No. 10, Bank of Commerce Building. A limited number of photographic sketches of the ground may be obtained by applying to the Clerk of the Board.

All designs must be presented to the Board by the first day of March, 1858.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all plans.
JNO. A. C. GRAY,
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, } Committee.
ANDREW H. GREEN,

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall-st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.

C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee,
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DERVEER, of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months.
Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU.

CAUTION.—WROUGHT IRON TUBE MANUFACturers, Pattern Makers, and all others are hereby cautioned against making or using "McCULLY'S PATENT SKELP DIE," or they will be prosecuted according to law.
J. D. HEPPARD,
Attorney in fact for Patentee,
No. 13 Poplar-st., Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 29, 1857.

COUNTERFEIT $5 BILL ON OCEAN BANK.—Any person who has received in payment, since Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., a counterfeit $5 bill of the Ocean Bank of New-York, will confer a favor by addressing Box No. 1996 Post-Office.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, 44 and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.

The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, JR.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE RESIDENTS OF THE VIIIth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republicans of the said Ward except to Messrs. Wm. E. Smith, Jr., Wm. H. Albertson, Henry A. Morgan, Olcott Rhines and G. W. Schaffer, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. The room No. 185 Spring-st., will be open every evening on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, until the election. By order of the Association.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres.
JOHN J. SHAW,
GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secs.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY.—A grand Ratification Meeting to respond to the Republican Nominations for State, City and County and Judicial officers, and for member of Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, Oct. 31, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: Wm. M. Evarts, E. Delafield Smith, David D. Field, Horace Greeley, Jno. B. Bigelow, Isaac Dayton, Wm. C. Russell, Wm. H. Bull, and a number of others.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1857, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order of President. EDWARD COLLIN.
BENJAMIN C. DEAN,
HENRY S. JENNINGS. } Secretaries.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hotel Constanz, No. 218 William-st. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.
By order, HY. H. HUELAT, President.
GEO. BLACK, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn will be held at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to make the final arrangements for the ensuing election. All Republicans are earnestly invited to attend. By order,
JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DEMOcratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
MOSES D. GALE, Chairman.
Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKE NOTICE.—LOST.—A MORTGAGE FOR land in Monroe County, Illinois, together with four promissory notes, drawn by Friedrick Walhause in favor of John J. Bishoff; said notes were dated on 20th of April, 1855, for $400 each. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said notes, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on the return of said notes to HENRY SCNHORR, corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av., and no questions asked.

LOST—IN THE GREENWOOD CARS, OR GOING from the corner of Court-st. to No. 34 1st-place, South Brooklyn, a BUCKSKIN RETICULE, containing a small sum of money. A liberal reward will be given, if returned to No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn, or No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PROOF-SHEETS LOST—IN A WALL-STREET stage, some weeks ago. The finder will leave them at the office of the *Times*. S. A. VAUGHAN.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. W. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIDNEY,
No. 26 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.

The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 10 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the chattel mortgage on the rolling stock.

The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.

The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. A. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st November next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Monday, the 2d day of November next, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Cashier of the Company at Toledo, Ohio.

The great difficulty of remitting funds from the West prevents payment being made in New-York.

The Coupons above mentioned will be received as cash in payment on subscriptions to the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the stockholders.
GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—No. 28 Exchange-place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSpended payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity, on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, and receive payment of interest, in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1857.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY'S BONDS falling due 2d proximo, as well as those due in May last and remaining unpaid, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.
D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Co., due on Nov. 1, will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROVIDENCE & BOSTON R. R. CO.
No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a-half per cent., (2½,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of November. GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. J. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.

Superior flexible-back bindings for music.

N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct.31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct.31	Saturd'y, Nov.28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—DREADNOUGHT LINE.—The celebrated clipper ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, the fastest ship afloat, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 31st inst. For passage, having unequalled accommodations for all classes of passengers, apply on board, Pier No. 5 North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 22, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépot corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¼ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against ALLEN HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS and ALVAH A. STONE, doing business as partners under the firm name of HARRIS, STONE & CO.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857 besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Oct. 7, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES GIBSON against XAVIER BAZIN and P. B. SPEAR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 24th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 24, 1857. SAMUEL OWEN,
s25-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1857.
o23-1aw6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-1aw6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL,
WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-1aw6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-1aw6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-1aw6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-1aw6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOSNINO and J. RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
au28-1aw12wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty day days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o2-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new reservoir, &c., in said City.—To FRANCIS CLARK, FRANCIS CLARK, Jr., JANET CLARK, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice, that by virtue of an order this day entered, on the petition of MATTHEW KANE, THOMAS KANE, MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, and THOMAS KEIRNAN, her husband, in the above-entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., the referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claims of the said petitioners, and of any others who may be interested in and to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above matter to estate of THOMAS KANE, for lot No. 65 in block No. 575, and lot No. 40 in block No. 678, in their report in the above matter, at his office No. 85 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.
MATTHEW KANE,
THOMAS KANE,
MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN, } Petitioners.
THOMAS KEIRNAN,
JAMES WARD SMYTH, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway. o2-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK against EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr., ISAAC SHELBY and WILLIAM SHOUSER, (composing the firm of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., of Lexington, Ky.)—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand dollars, with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
s25-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS BERRIAN, AUGUSTUS P. WOODRUFF and ANN ELIZA WOODRUFF, his wife, Timothy Guiderih, William Mooney, Joseph W. Vail, Alexander Adams, William Thompson, John Stephenson, Herman Livingston, James Lawton, Alexander Willis, John J. Colvin, John T. Wendover, Daniel Sargent, William W. Bonnett, Philip McGiven, the President, Directors and Company of the City Bank of New-Haven, the Mechanics Banking Association, Selah Bates, Alice Murphy, administratrix, &c., of Charles Murphy, deceased, John Rork, Eugene Kettletas, the Empire City Bank, United States Trust Company, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Gallagher, Charles L. Stuart, Patrick McBride, Edward Lee, John F. Cleu, Cesaire Court, Archer Martine, Charles V. Martine, Thomas V. Russell, William Stuart, William Brolly, Charles Turner, John G. Lindermann defendants.—Summons for relief.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.
WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1857.
WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
o2-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES L. VOORHEES against NORMAN CUTTER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents with interest from the 11th day of March, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of April, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1856, besides his costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.
FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Oct. 15, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
o16-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against MARIETTA BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 25th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
o9-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING, doing business as partners under the firm name of R. CONKLING & SON.—To R. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o9-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 15th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-1aw6mF* Surviving Executors.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

The original and genuine article. This celebrated extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.
MASTA'S INDIAN PULMONIC BALSAM.

FOR ALL DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST, it is unrivaled in its speedy and certain efficacy.

FOR HOARSENESS and SORE THROAT, it gives decided relief, and effects a rapid cure.

FOR COLDS and COUGHS, it affords immediate relief by its positive power to quiet irritation, and abate feverish excitement throughout the system.

FOR BRONCHITIS, it is an effectual and certain remedy. It has a specific applicability for all those diseases that have their seat in the Throat.

FOR CROUP and HOOPING-COUGH, it affords immediate relief in all cases by its expectorant and antispasmodic properties, and by its power effectually to allay irritation of the lining membranes of the air-passages.

FOR CONGESTIVE and SPASMODIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, it gives positive relief. Having cured many extraordinary cases, it is the most reliable remedy now before the public for that distressing disease, the Asthma.

FOR BLEEDING from the LUNGS, it has extraordinary efficacy in arresting all cases, by quickly checking undue arterial excitement, and tending rapidly to restore and equalize the circulation throughout the system.

FOR CONSUMPTION, it is the most RELIABLE REMEDY. Certain to arrest irritation, and speedily relieve a Cough, it at the same time yields nutritive, strengthening, and healing influence, imparting strength and vigor to the whole system. Upon this peculiar but rare power of renovating the system, rests its great efficacy for the cure of all the first stages of the CONSUMPTION.

Sold by all Druggists and Apothecaries.
J. W. WHEELER, General Agent, 48 Vesey-st., up stairs.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 380 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The Female's Infallible Monthly Restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Office No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

PILES.—DR. ABERNETHY'S GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY—Highly recommended by the Faculty of Physicians, London, is now introduced in America, and all who suffer from that distressing complaint, the PILES, should purchase one bottle and thereby obtain a speedy cure.

Sold at the store of WM. J. HANNINGTON, No. 820 Broadway. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and name of JACOB LUHDEN & CO., at No. 16 Leonard-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JACOB LUHDEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857. JOHN SCHULTEE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

POLITICAL.

Mass Meetings of the German Republicans--And of the Democrats.

County Democratic Ratification Meeting in Tammany Hall.

Speeches by Daniel E. Sickles, Josiah Randall, Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Wright, Hon. John Kelly, and others.

THE TICKET AND GOV. WALKER INDORSED.

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, met in Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the Nominations for County Officers. For more than an hour before the time for organizing, a band discoursed music from the balcony; and the Marshal's gun did good service in the Park. Before 7 o'clock, there was a very large concourse in front of the Hotel, and at 7½ o'clock, when the doors were opened, the people rushed in and in a few moments the Hall was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Marshal RYNDERS, whose appearance was greeted with three cheers. Before nominating a Chairman he requested that the same propriety and order that marked the previous meeting should characterize the present occasion. He nominated for President of the meeting, ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The nomination was received with cheers. The President, on taking the Chair, congratulated the meeting upon the union and harmony that prevailed in their ranks. When he had concluded, a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read by Marshal RYNDERS, and adopted by the meeting. A series of resolutions was then read by Ex-Alderman PURSER, indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the official course of ROBERT J. WALKER as Governor of Kansas; denouncing Republicanism and all other isms, together with the laws passed by the late Legislature relating to the City and County of New-York. They recommended some change in the banking laws, and a continuance to completion of the public works in progress, so that as many workingmen as possible might be employed during the coming Winter. The resolutions, which concluded with an indorsement of the candidates for county officers, were adopted unanimously.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES was the first speaker announced. He said there had never been a time when the appearance of an old-fashioned gathering in Tammany Hall was more gratifying than the present, when the interests of the State were in the hands of an unprincipled Republican Party. He reviewed at some length the conduct of the Republican Legislature, and charged that while they were directing the eyes of the people of New-York towards "bleeding Kansas," they were putting their insidious hands into their pockets. He charged that the Republican members were anxious to construct a railroad through the entire length of Broadway, and that they were deeply interested in that scheme. He also charged much of the present revulsion, which has thrown so many out of employment, upon the misgovernment of the Republican Party. Similar results, he claimed, had always followed the ascendency of a factional sectional party, and therefore was it of the very greatest importance that the State and County should be rescued from the injurious influences of Republicanism and Know-Nothingism. Referring again to county interest, he charged that judicial decisions had been rendered upon party grounds, and while on that subject he referred to the Supreme Court, and said that during the day the last act of judicial disgrace had been performed. A Judge of the Supreme Court, to satisfy party demands, had held Court in the office of the Street Commissioner. With such conduct he compared that of the Judges elected by the Democratic Party, and, in doing so, eulogized the candidates for judicial honors nominated by the Democracy. He spoke in terms of highest consideration of the other candidates upon the Democratic ticket, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, of Philadelphia, was next announced, amid loud cries for "MEAGHER." Mr. RANDALL was received with cheers. He would not long detain them from listening to the talented gentleman who was to follow him. He wished simply to congratulate them upon the united front they now presented to their opponents. As a stranger it was not to be expected that he would speak particularly of their local candidates. He would speak of the general principles in issue, and in doing so would refer particularly to the much abused term "Religious Liberty." It had now come to be considered by a certain party the height of religious toleration to allow a Catholic servant girl to tell her beads in the garret of her Protestant employer. [Great applause.] It was the same with other principles which were dear to us; they had come to be disgraced by the narrowest and most contemptible bigotry. But it was gratifying to know that such weeds could not thrive in this Republic. They were fast dying out. States in which they had flourished for a season had shown that they would succor them no more. All that was needed to crush them out entirely was united and earnest action on the part of the Democracy, and to that he urged them strongly.

The next speaker was THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who was received with nine hearty cheers. He commenced with a reference to the recent bad weather—to the chilling storms and leafless trees, which, he said, refused to be clad while the great cities were in distress. It had been said, with truth, that all along the East River our ships were lying moored in idleness; and that thousands of our workingmen had been forced to abandon [their chisels] and hammers and stand in idleness, while their families were in want of bread. It was also true that many of our merchants who had grown gray in the prosecution of their vocations, and who had secured for themselves luxuriant abodes, now left their warehouses for their homes to find a sheriff at the door. And in such a time it was said by many, what is the use of interesting ourselves about politics when our very bread is doubtful? Such he denounced, for such would secure through temporary difficulty a permanent evil. Away with such counselors. There never was a time when public affairs did more urgently require public attention. He concluded with a humorous but pertinent allusion to the various candidates on the Democratic ticket, and made a powerful appeal to the audience to support Mayor WOOD.

General WALBRIDGE was next called for, but he declined in favor of gentlemen from abroad.

Colonel WRIGHT, of Boston, was next called upon. He spoke at some length upon the peculiarities of the opposing parties, and felt sure of the triumph of the Democracy.

He was followed by RICHARD BUSTEED, after the audience had insisted upon hearing Hon. JOHN KELLY. Mr. KELLY asked them to hear Mr. BUSTEED, and he would speak afterwards. The audience at length consented, and when he (BUSTEED) had concluded, the calls for Mr. KELLY were renewed.

Mr. KELLY presented himself amid vehement and prolonged cheering. After all they had heard to-night, he declared, it ran in his mind that, perhaps, they were satisfied with what had been already said. If he had consulted his own choice, he would have said nothing, but the importance of the occasion demanded, perhaps, that he should, as far as he could, recognize their friendly call. The issue in the ensuing election was not bleeding Kansas, but the redemption of New-York from the oligarchy that had so long kept it in thrall. Of the result he had no doubt, and felt satisfied that on the 3d of November the sun would sink in the golden west over an overwhelming Democratic majority. The adoption and maintenance of a thorough Democratic policy during the last 20 years in this State, would, he stated, have eventuated in the extinguishment of the public debt and the completion of the canals, instead of, as now, having imposed on us the burden of a debt of $35,000,000, the payment of a 3-mill tax and the exaction of fearful City and county taxes. He declared his entire approval of the candidates of the Democratic Party, exhorted his audience to give it an undivided and victorious support, and, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered.

The meeting reluctantly adjourned, amid cries for RYNDERS, ROSE, HENNESSEY, &c., &c.

Letters were received during the day from several distinguished Democrats, but none of them were read. Copies, however, were furnished the reporters.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON thanked Heaven that the danger to the Union is past.

Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL thinks wisdom inclines to seize this opportunity to master the banks. He says: "Clipping the Dædalion wings of the banks by a great act of national, constitutional interposal, when surely that divinity is intensely challenged, will afford the only effectual protection of our inestimable staples, enable us to export grain, flesh, fish, lumber, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugars, lead, coal and all the other superabundancies of our marvelous competence, except gold, which is thus to be kept for our use. Out of the dismal chaos in which our imports now are bewailing their anything but masterly inactivity, with labor starving and capital struck senseless with fright, a world of industrious prosperity may b cheaply raised. Our Augean stables can be readily cleansed of the filthy nuisances which more than any other derangement, gentlemen, render your splendid commercial emporium *a much greater sore than Jefferson could conceive, a den, i fyour journals tell true, of sharpers, strumpets, assassins, and other monsters* whom, with their infernal arts, the precious metals would greatly tend to exorcise."

Hon. WM. F. RUSSELL says that "we (of Saugerties) have besieged the Delhi of Black Republicanism and Americanism, and promise" to lay fusion as cold as a wedge there in November. Ex-Speaker LUDLOW has no more doubt that New-York will be Democratic than that Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., are so already.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON hopes the Democratic majority won't be so large the Republican magicians cannot read the figures. Judge PARKER trusts the City will now resent the insult of last Winter. GIDEON J. TUCKER is brief and confident of the success of his party. JOHN VAN BUREN prophesies the election of the entire ticket by an overwhelming majority.

German Republican Ratification Meeting.

The German Republicans of the City held a ratification meeting of the State ticket last evening at the Volks-garten, Bowery. The audience numbered about two thousand. A very excellent band was in attendance, and from a platform erected for the occasion, and amply dec rated with American flags, the speakers made their addresses. Mr. FREDERIC KAPP was called to the chair. He addressed the meeting in the German language, and his speech elicited much applause. He remarked that the present campaign was not as exciting as that of last year, when not only this country, but the whole of Europe awaited the result as if the end of the world was approaching. The present State election, however, was of great importance, and it behooved every one to do his duty in respect to it. New-York was the banner State of the Union, and she must not prove a defaulter in the cause. Germans, especially, must everywhere and on every occasion, oppose Slavery, and at the forthcoming election must uphold the principles which will assuredly rule the Union in 1860. [Great applause.]

Mr. FRANK was the next speaker. He addressed the assemblage in German, and read the resolutions adopted at the Syracuse Convention. He charged his hearers, who were voters, to be early at the ballot-boxes, inasmuch as it was most important to future prospects that the Republican Party should carry the State this Fall. He then read the list of Republican candidates for State offices, and proposed them to the meeting for ratification. This was done unanimously without a dissenting voice.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE to the audience, remarking that he was an American gentleman who had traveled much in Germany as well as other parts of Europe, and had a great love for the German nation, and profound sympathy for those who, spurning despotism, had declared themselves forever on the side of Liberty.

Mr. BRACE, on rising to speak, remarked that they were met on that occasion not alone as Germans, but as American citizens. It was true that the question of this State election was not as weighty as usual, yet it was important for Republicans to present a compact organization, and it was especially necessary that Germans, on whom so much was to be relied, should show that they stood firm in the order of battle. Americans and Germans meet here on one common platform, free speech, free soil, free Government. In this City the Germans number 100,000, but over the land they are numerable by thousands, and it is not too much to say that they go far to represent the thought of this great nation. Therefore their position on this great question is most important. They were not like those people, from another nationality, who came to this country smarting from tyranny abroad, only to shriek, when they got here, for Slavery in this the land of their adoption. True, many Germans were beguiled by the word *Demokrate*. The meaning of that word in Germany and its meaning here was very different. They all knew what it meant in old Germany—a man who would rather be clothed in rags and steeped in poverty, than enjoy shameful wealth; a man who would not crouch at the feet of the oppressor; a man who at his life's risk would be the antagonist of all oppression, and who would lay down his life as the price of freedom. But in this country it means a man who has money to buy votes, and corrupt the voter; a man who lounges about lobbies and bar-rooms for the express purpose of corruption; who has licked the feet of the slaveholder so long that he cannot stand straight. That is what Democracy means in this country. Naturalists say that the wild beasts of the old world degenerate in America, and that the lion becomes only a wildcat, but here the lion of Democracy changes to an as, though he clothes himself in a lion's skin. The Germans, Mr. BRACE continued, have an important part to play in the future of this country. In Western Texas they were laboring to great effect. There they were cultivating free cotton by free labor, and are doing more than can be at present calculated for the propagation of free principles, because they thought it disgraceful to their manhood to own a slave. Alluding to the Republican prospects in Missouri, Mr. BRACE insisted that things were rapidly brightening. He narrated in German an anecdote of a Frenchman, who, having traveled in the States, returned to Paris, and being asked whether Americans were good men or bad men, replied that he did not know about that, but he would rather be in hell than in Missouri. All this, Mr. BRACE said, had nearly passed, and Missouri had come within a few hundreds of electing a Free Soil Governor. That was owing to the German settlers, and those noble settlers would make Missouri free. All the great Germans that he had the honor of knowing, such as JULIUS FRŒBEL, Dr. SOLGER, and their respected Chairman, were all Republicans. The German mind was naturally an ally of Freedom. Of the Hard Times he would say that they had one good effect—they reduced the price of negroes; and, with them, the price of land will fall, and Slavery, being no longer profitable, will be driven down to the gulf where it belongs. He eulogized the Republican State candidates; there were no lobby-men among them. For himself, he should vote for Judge DENIO, although he was the nominee of another party, because, in his decision on the Police Act, he had shown himself superior to all party. Let them all do their duty, and in 1860, Germans and Americans would unite triumphantly in support of Free Soil, Free Speech, and a Free President [loud cheers.]

After a fine tune by the band, the Chairman announced, in reply to loud calls for his appearance, that Gen. NYE was detained by sickness from taking part in the proceedings.

Mr. TCHERNER then addressed the meeting in support of the Republican nominations. He was followed by other speakers (who all addressed the meeting in German) to the same effect. The meeting dispersed at an early hour, with three cheers for the Republican State ticket.

TWELFTH WARD.—The Republican Association has nominated in this Ward CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, of Fort Washington, for the Assembly, which nomination has since been indorsed by the Americans.

FUSION IN WESTCHESTER.—At the meeting held yesterday at Tarrytown, of Americans and Republicans, the Committee reported a ticket with JOHN W. FERDON for Senator, and LUMAN B. TRIPP for County Treasurer; but the meeting not being able to agree upon some minor County officers, adjourned without taking any further action. Mr. FERDON and Mr. TRIPP have both already been nominated by the American and Republican parties as their candidates.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

Alderman DRAKE presented a petition from the residents on and near the route of the Hudson River Railroad, for City cars to be placed on that road. The petition was referred. Petitions were received from the Historical Society and the Church of St. Ann, for two gas-lamps in front of each of their buildings. Referred.

Alderman MONEGHAN presented a resolution in favor of directing the Comptroller to pay Stephen H. Branch $2,000 for services performed for the Matsell Investigating Committee. Laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of increasing the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000; and a report was received from the Board of Councilmen in favor of increasing the salary of the Street Commissioner to $5,000. Laid over under the rule.

Alderman DRAKE offered a resolution to the effect that the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to make active preparations for improving the Central Park, and to prosecute the work as long as the weather will permit, until the appropriation of $250,000 is exhausted. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution as to whether any moneys had been paid on account of the contract for grading Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-eighth-street, and whether the work was being done according to contract. The Comptroller says a certificate for 70 per cent., amounting to $10,126 55, was presented to him in December last for payment in advance. The contractor is John McGrane. His bid for box drains was $5 per running foot. Upon examination it was ascertained that the specifications called for only 980 feet of box culverts, and this at the contract price would amount to $4,900. On the first certificate it appeared the contractor had built 1,550 feet, costing $7,750, making an addition to the contract of $2,850. Upon this state of facts the Comptroller declined to pay any advance unless the contract was restricted to the amount of box culverts originally intended, and therefore no payments have been made on the contract. The communication says it would appear that double the quantity of culvert is contemplated, and by reliable authority they are not over 75 cents per foot. A sufficient amount of culvert was specified in the contract, and this addition would appear to be for the benefit of the contractor. Ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met as usual on Thursday—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

Councilman JONES offered a resolution that a Joint Committee be appointed to consider the appropriation of a portion of the Park for a Post-Office. He advocated the necessity of the erection, and upon the site named. The adoption of the resolution and instantaneous steps for the commencement of the building would go far to alleviate the impending distress among the people.

Councilman BYRDSALL approved of the object of the resolution. He regretted that it had not been introduced earlier.

Councilman McCAHILL spoke in support of the resolution.

Councilman WARNER was extremely glad that the necessity for the protection of American laborers had been recognized by the various speakers. He should gladly vote for the resolution. Adopted.

Several petitions were presented, to light various localities with gas, and for the formation of sewer.

SPECIAL ORDER—THE COMPTROLLER.

The report of the Committee on the condition of the Finance Department was taken up on special order. It was a lengthy document, and during its reading the Board either left their seats or amused themselves in conversation. A lively interchange of chatter proceeded among a crowd of strangers. At one period only 22 members were in their places.

The report of the Committee having been read, Councilman FRANKLIN addressed the Board, with many noisy interruptions from Capt. Rynders' gun in the Park.

He said: The Committee on the investigation of public accounts presented their report at a former meeting of the Board. The Committee had entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned to them boldly and fearlessly, and they expected defamation and abuse. The facts stated therein were true; but the half was not yet told. If this investigation were allowed to go forward, this Committee would present a statement, compared to which the report already presented bears no comparison. The Comptroller was too much under the influence of a man (that is the Auditor) who takes from the person appointed by law, a large share of the auditing of the accounts, and audits them himself. Again, the keeper of the books of intestate accounts in the Comptroller's office, appointed by him, when holding a position in another department, was employed in copying the New-York City Directory, at the rate of $1,000 per year, being found too incapable to discharge other duties. The Collectors of Assessments from 1853 to the 1st of January 1856, sent their returns to the Clerk of Arrears (as spoken of in the report) full of glaring errors; and if a proper auditing of their accounts were had, large claims would be found against them. Accounts have also been paid in the Finance Department without proper auditing, and payments have been charged to accounts to which they did not belong. Half of the truth was not developed in that report, bad as it appears to be; and if the Common Council would have the courage to appoint such a Committee as will have the nerve to continue this work fearlessly and boldly, more astounding revelations will yet be made. The resolutions offered by the Committee should be adopted at once, and the work immediately commenced. Thousands of dollars will thus be saved to the taxpayers of the City of New-York, and it will be ascertained who are the individuals that should be compelled to return the sums illegally withheld from the coffers of the treasury. If the truth were known, the Common Council has not been so much to blame. The censure is due to the Departments, whom the Common Council have not heretofore been able to reach. Employes in the Comptroller's office had endeavored to prevent the presentation of the report. Why did they oppose it? They had not seen the report, and hence did not know its contents. They felt guilty, and they knew that if it told one-half of the truth, their conduct would be exposed. He did not say the Comptroller influenced his employes to take this course, but the fact is plain that they did do it. The appropriations are well nigh exhausted, and the treasury is on the eve of bankruptcy. There will be a loan of $3,000,000 shortly to pay off, and at the rate we had been traveling for the last five years, we should soon reach the end. Let us now do what we can to recover to the City what is legally due to the treasury and take immediate steps to retrench and reform our expenditures.

Councilman McCAHILL asked for the name of the man who had audited the accounts instead of the Auditor.

Councilman FRANKLIN explained, but

Councilman McCAHILL declared himself not satisfied.

Councilman JONES had opposed the investigation because he believed the Comptroller honest. He had refused to urge the report, because he thought it too sweeping. But subsequent investigation had convinced him that the office was disgracefully conducted, and that the books were incorrectly kept, not worthy of a common grocer. The Comptroller might be an honest man, but he was old and infirm and his officials thought they knew better than himself how business ought to be conducted. When asked how he liked the report he, the Comptroller, replied, he "did not know; his daughter read it to him last night." Go, said the speaker, after any receipt, it cannot be found; if he were not a religious man he would say it was a *damnable* way of keeping the public accounts, and if the tax-payers would not wake up to their interests and duty, it was most appalling and shameful. Had the Common Council any control over the Alms-House Department, or indeed of any other? The people were nominally Democratic or Republican, but were powerless. It would be found that the minority had as much power as the majority. There was no rule in the City. Ask the Comptroller any question, his reply was that he had no power in the matter. And the great City of New-York is in debt $30,000,000 to-day. In the various departments the Republicans had as much to say, minority as they were, as the majority had. The Almshouse Commissioners could treat the citizens with good wine, but it was uniformly done at the expense of the City. The Government, such as it was, had been thrust upon them by the State of New-York; let the people fearlessly examine these books, exposing every man, whatever be his politics, so that eventually the Common Council, and not the various Commissioners of the Departments, should govern the City. Let the Common Council appoint the Mayor, and let the majority rule; if that could not be done, or if the Mayor does not do his duty, hang him, lynch him, and send the Council adrift.

Councilman OTTARSON asked who elected the Comptroller? Councilman JONES deserved the compliments of the Republicans for his able defence of that party. Had there been stealing? Who stole the books of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies? Was the theft committed by the Black Republicans?

Councilman McCAHILL said the Common Council were responsible for all the stealing. [Laughter.]

Councilman JONES said the Comptroller's office developed a deplorable state of affairs. The bookkeeper acknowledged that when public stock was issued there was no public account entered in the book. The only entry he does make is to credit the cash received. The whole matter is in the stock clerk's hands, and he can issue stocks to any amount. What we want to find out, for instance, is, how it is that men are shown incorrectly to be defaulters—HARRY HOWARD, for instance? Who are and who are not the actual defaulters? The Committee propose to define these matters, but it was clear that the books were kept in a disorderly manner, and were discreditable to the City.

Councilman WARNER remarked that to the Comptroller by law is given full power to keep the books in his own manner. He would maintain that the Comptroller alone was at fault, and that the responsibility did not lie at the door of the Common Council. The Comptroller was strictly responsible, and if not able to attend to his duties, the quicker the City was rid of so inefficient a servant the better.

Councilman BYRDSALL declared the reading of the report had much shocked his feelings. The Comptroller ought to resign. He might be personally honest, as far as his own private transactions were concerned. He moved the adoption of a resolution to appropriate $5,000 to the Committee to continue their investigations, as asked for in the report.

Councilman OTTARSON observed that the majority had manifested a great deal of astonishment. But it was worthy of remark that next Tuesday was election day. [Sensation.]

Councilman JONES asked if boys and old men, being elected to public offices, if a member of that Board chose to remark upon that, was such remark of necessity scurrilous? The observation was truthful and not uttered in bad feeling, that "his daughter had read that document" to the Comptroller. It would be well if the Corporation would ask him in his decrepitude to resign.

Councilman BRADY said that attempts had been made three years ago to elect John H. Giles—on the plea that he was a competent, good man. Two more votes would have done the business, and now the majority confess that a man has been elected incompetent and unfit. Not fit? Why? Because, forsooth, they think he has come out Republican, and why did they think so? Perhaps, because he would not pay the Police. We (the Republicans) are about electing a Mayor. We say we will give the City a better man. Now don't (said the speaker) reëlect Mayor Wood and then complain of your own act. Believe that the minority can possibly offer you candidates that will not subsequently fall under the censures you impose upon your own nominees.

Councilman BULTEEL thought the amount demanded was too much. He moved that the matter be laid on the table and that 1,000 copies of the report be printed. An old man, just tottering to the grave, the Board must not commit him to eternal perdition without examination. He had seen things in that office that were shameful. Still the Comptroller was too old a man, and to decide upon the matter in a night was impossible.

Councilman McCAHILL had an amendment to offer, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prosecute all who have *embezzled* the public funds. The worthy Councilman spelled the word "embezzle" correctly enough, amid roars of laughter.

Councilman FRANKLIN hoped it would not be pressed.

Councilman McCAHILL consented to withdraw it.

On vote upon the reception of the report and adoption of the resolutions appended, there appeared, affirmative, 35; negative, 6. The President declared the question carried. Councilman BRADY demurred, upon the ground that 45 votes were necessary, on the ground that it was a money question.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

An angry debate followed on the question of the election of a Commissioner of Deeds, some members thinking the Board of Aldermen had not done the handsome thing to the Board of Councilmen in previous similar matters.

Some other unimportant matters were disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.—The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA, for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, was continued in the Hudson County Court yesterday. Mr. SCUDDER opened the case for the defence. The first witness was FREDERICK PERYLLAID, recalled. He told the circumstances of the case with little variation from his former statement. JOSEPH M. ALVORD was called. He heard the report of a pistol, ran out of his house, and saw DE GRANVAL lying on the sidewalk. Other witnesses were called for the defence and the case was adjourned till to-day.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District, comprising the First, Second and Third Wards of Jersey City, held their Convention on Wednesday evening, and nominated WILLIAM VOORHIES, of the First Ward.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 29.

$3,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	96½	50	Erie Railroad...b3	10
3,500	N. Y. State 6s, '60	98	517	do	9⅞
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	74	350	do	[illegible]
6,000	do	75	50	do...s10	9⅞
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92½	565	do	9⅞
8,800	Ohio State 6s, '60	93½	400	do	10
2,000	N. C. State 6s	86	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	20
500	Virginia 6's	80	15	New-Hav.&HartR.	105
2,000	do	77½	200	Reading R.R....s3	31
4,000	do	78¼	50	do...s30	31
14,000	Mo. State 6s	68	535	do...c	32
47,000	do	68¼	145	do...s3	31½
9,000	E.R.R.C.Bds '71	25	200	do...s3	31¼
1,000	E.R.R.C. Bds'62	27	200	do...s10	31¼
5,000	do	27½	100	Mich.S.&NIapfstk s3	25
500	H. R. RR. 1st Mg.	90	50	Panama R. R.	70
1,000	Har. RR. 1st Mg.	62	100	do	70½
9,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	70	105	do	71
3,500	do	69½	50	do...b30	72
4,000	do	69	6	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	66
1,000	L.C.&M. L. G. Bs	19½	50	do	67½
10	Manhattan Bank	102	50	Cleve. & To. R.R..c	29
20	Metropolitan Bank	73½	200	do...b10	29
430	New-York Cen.R.s3	66	300	do...c	28½
50	do...s3	65½	100	do...b10	28½
200	do...s9	65	100	do...b60	29
250	do...s10	65	100	do...s10	28¾
9	do...s3	65	10	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	68¾
50	do...s3	65¼	100	do...c	66½
100	do...s15	65	10	La Cross & Mil. R.	6
100	do...s3	65½	15	New-Jersey R. R.	107
200	do...b60	66	27	C. B. & Quin. R.R.	55
100	do...s30	64½	42	Del.&Hud.CanalCo.	94
50	do...c	65½	45	do	93½
24	do	65	14	Pennsylva.Coal Co.	62
100	do...s30	64¼	200	do	63
50	do...s4	65¼	100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	6¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 Missouri 6 per cent. bonds......Int. added	65½
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	92
10 shares Farmers Loan and Trust Co	24
14 shares Bank of the State of New-York	71½
10 shares Hanover Bank	60
200 shares American Guano Co	70
50 shares New World Fire Ins. Co	65

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 N.Y. State 6 per cent. Stock, 1860. Int. add	98
$13,000 Milwaukee City Bonds....Int. add.	49¾@50
$6,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bds. Int. add.	47
$1,000 Lexington City 6s.........Int. added	40
25 shares American Guano Co	55
20 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Co	30¼
10 shares U. S. Express Co	40
200 shares Philadelphia and Reading RR	31½
15 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	79
50 shares Howard Ins. Co	138½@139¾
30 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	74
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	76
600 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. (hyp)	40
5 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.	98¾
10 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co	70
12 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co	107
30 shares Peoples' Fire Ins. Co.	80¼
5 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	95
50 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co	71
60 shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co	55
3 shares Continental Bank	60
33 shares Bank of Commonwealth	51
34 shares American Exchange Bank	65¼
40 shares Bank of the State of New-York	59½@61¼
10 shares Importers and Traders Bank	56

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	92½	50	Cumb. Coal Co	6¼
3,000	N.Y. State 6s, '73	101	50	Erie Railroad	10⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	do...b30	10⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds	69	100	Hud. River R. R.	14
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	65	50	Reading R. R....s10	31
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.b60	65	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10
200	do	64½	50	Gal. & Chi.R.R..b60	68½
6	do	64½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	28½
50	do...s15	64½	24	do	28
200	do...b10	64¾	45	L.Crosse & Mil.R.R.	6
50	do...s3	64¾			

THURSDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The floating debts of the half-dozen prominent and costly Railways which have been recently brought to protest, mainly through the general embarrassment of the money panic, amount in the aggregate to something like $11,350,000. The sum is a large, but should not be a discouraging one to the owners of a property costing *one hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars*. Their own share-capital constitutes fifty-one millions of this sum. The gross aggregate income from the Roads last year was about $20,000,000, and thirty ꝑ cent. of this sum is equal to the yearly interest upon the eighty millions of debt. Allowing fifty-five ꝑ cent. more for expenses, and counting nothing for the income from the landed estate of one of the Companies, (the Illinois Central,) the remainder to be thought of and looked after by the proprietary is equal to a net income of $3,000,000, or 6 ꝑ cent. on the par of the original investment. But the whole capital involved, $51,000,000, is now selling in the market at the rate of only $13,500,000, in consequence of about fifteen ꝑ cent. of the incumberance remaining unfunded and tainted by protest. The future appreciation of the Stock to even one-half the original cost, or to the value of $25,000.000, holds out an inducement to the prompt care of this debt, equal to $12,000,000, to say nothing of the danger of losing the whole by the careless or desperate indifference of the stockholders.

Now we submit that this view of the case (and certainly not the best that might be taken) is not one for discouragement, even in these hard times. The substratum of real value represented by six great trunk lines, finished and completely equipped, and measuring no less than *twenty-four hundred miles of railway*, at a fair estimate, is not less than *one hundred millions of dollars* over and above the pressing encumbrance of $11,350,000, which it is proposed, in one shape or another, to get rid of at an early day. If to this we add the landed estate of one of the Companies and the coal-fields of another, the valuation rises to the original cost of the whole property. The floating debt itself, though extremely objectionable in form, is not of a magnitude to produce discouragement. A year or two ago it was carried, to an equal amount, at a cost of from 7 to 10 ꝑ cent., without exciting remark, or at all events astonishment, divided, as the aggregate was, between the six lines, of which four only were then productive. But railway credit was struck down—we need not here discuss by what means—in the course of the present year, and although it was quite as evident to close observers then as it is patent to the whole business world now, that a similar course of indiscriminate warfare and panic-making would, on much shorter notice, paralyze mercantile credit, and destroy half the value, and suspend the whole income from bank stocks, it is no longer an open question as to the remedy to be applied, and that without delay. *The debt must be paid or funded, and speedily*, and the credit of a property worth ten times the sum thus restored and its real value vindicated. The bugbear of railway embarrassment having lost half its terrors, by the occurrence of a train of panic events which touch more nearly and destroy for the time more hopelessly other interests, with less than half the power of recuperation, the stockholders and creditors of these companies may well feel encouraged to come to the work of restoration with a trusting will and a ready purse. The motive held out is not one of public spirit, but private gain. And the same motive is presented to other parties, having money to invest, to look into the same property at the present market value of the stock and bonds. There is nothing under cloud of the panic that offers stronger inducement *to creditors* especially. The share capital at the back of this $11,350,000 is, as stated, $51,000,000. We could name six mercantile firms, here and in the neighboring cities, who, at a liberal estimate, two months ago, could not have counted a larger capital in business than $3,500,000, who have fallen under the panic with involvements that aggregate $19,500,000. In other words, *they owe sixfold their capital.* Their bills have enjoyed such credit at bank and in the discount offices as to permit them to owe all of this, and more when required. The money lender and private capitalist have willingly, if not eagerly ashed their bills at 7@10 ꝑ cent., because they had been frightened out of all faith in railways, and could find nothing so choice. The time and occasion now offer to review the ground, as presented, after a common disaster has overtaken both interests.

SIX ROADS IN TEMPORARY EMBARRASSMENT.

Approximate figures.	Capital Stock.	Market value.	Funded Debt.
New-York and Erie	$11,000,000	$1,100,000	$23,500,000
Illinois Central	7,000,000	4,000,000	19,500,000
Reading	12,000,000	3,600,000	6,500,000
Del. and Lackawanna	5,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
Michigan Southern	10,000,000	1,400,000	6,500,000
Michigan Central	6,000,000	2,400,000	6,000,000
Total	$51,000,000	$13,500,000	$69,000,000
Add Floating Debt, required to be funded			11,350,000
Capital Stock, as originally paid in			51,000,000
Total cost of property			$131,350,000

The prevailing feeling in the market to-day, is, that we have only one or two more unfavorable packets from England to hear from. The *Canada* left this side on Wednesday, Oct. 7, from Boston, and carried out a further list of failures. The Stock Market had been better for a few days, and the quotations were higher than by the *Ariel* of Oct. 3. But our Bank Statement, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 5, had set everything back, and Stocks and the Exchanges were both quoted depressed on Tuesday. The response to this steamer is the next news to be received here. It will reach us by telegraph from Halifax about Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. The effect in England will probably be to increase the shipments of Gold by the return trip of the *Canada*, and to add somewhat to the general uneasiness about American affairs. The six or seven days succeeding the sailing of the *Canada* from this side were prolific in stirring and startling financial events, the latest result being the general suspension of payments in specie by the New-York banks. This fact, of itself, will relieve the anxiety on the other side, especially on the sensitive point of sending further sums of gold to pay for cotton and equalize the exchanges. It will also qualify the worst of the railway news, which went out in the same steamer, such as the protest of the Michigan Central, and New-York and Erie, and the assignment of the Illinois Central. All these occurred, or were first announced here, on Saturday, Oct. 10. The banks failed on the succeeding Tuesday, Oct. 13, and thereupon the stock and bonds of the suspended railways immediately advanced 5@8 ꝑ cent. New-York Central went to 60 ꝑ cent. after touching 50 ꝑ cent., and several other stocks improved in proportion. On Wednesday, the 14th, the Bank suspension was officially announced, and the postscripts to the mail by the *Arabia* advised the advance in Stocks and the probability of an advance in Exchange at the same time. The *Arabia* will probably bring the first response to her own news. Her mail was due in London on Monday last. She will sail, on her return, next Saturday, Oct. 31. Her arrival here about Wednesday, the 11th November, will be looked for with much interest, but we do not see, under all the circumstances of the news she carried out, that her accounts need create serious apprehension in advance. We should infer the contrary, looking to the fact that a sense of relief from continued fear and anxiety, must be felt on the other side on learning that the banks had stopped cash payments on this, and thus opened the way to some sort of movement in Exchange.

The ease in Money at bank is quite marked to-day, and the difficulty is now felt to be the absence of the right class of borrowers and the right description of paper. There is, of course, an indisposition to extend the line of discounts to parties who have in any way faltered during the pressure, but to other houses, who have paid straight through, and expect, with a little help in the way of discounts, to continue to pay, every reasonable facility is granted. A number of the large banks, are in want of first-class short paper, and some of them would not refuse to lend money at call on first-rate collateral. The Domestic Exchanges have improved on Philadelphia. The brokers are buying at 96 to-day. On Baltimore, 92; on Richmond, 88; on Boston, 99¼@99¾. The terms on Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis in the West, and Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans in the South, are still unsettled. Gold continues dull, at 100¼@100¾ ꝑ cent. The next European steamer is the *North Star* on Saturday for Southampton. The business in Exchange for this opportunity scarcely opened to-day. London is held for 106@107 ꝑ cent.

Part of the Gold received yesterday by the *Persia* will go immediately to Canada. Some other parcels go to New-Orleans by next steamer in that direction. The *Granada*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived to-day, with $356,000 in Gold.

There was another strong market for Stocks to-day, and a further advance of 3 ꝑ cent. on Reading shares, and 1 ꝑ cent. on New-York Central; the general list showing a firm footing through the early session of the brokers, and also after the Second Board in the afternoon. On the limited list of the Second Board prices show a little weakness, but the final closing was quite stiff, particularly for Reading, which run up to 33 ꝑ cent. for delivery to-morrow. New-York Central left off 65 ꝑ cent.; Erie, 10⅛; Illinois Central 80½ bid; Rock Island, 67; Missouri Sixes, 68 ꝑ cent.

The coupons of the Huron County, Ohio, Bonds due on the 1st of November will be paid by Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-street. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., will pay, on the 1st November, the interest due on the 7 ꝑ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad, and the 6 ꝑ cent. stock of Albany City. The November coupon on the Bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Road will be paid by the Farmers' Trust Co.

NEW-YORK STATE AND CITY BANKS, SEPT. 26, 1856–7.

	Sept. 20, '56.	Sept. 26, '57.
Discounts	$183,888,670	$170,846,774
Overdrafts	488,348	504,607
Due by banks	12,179,169	13,766,025
Real Estate	6,868,945	7,374,811
Specie	12,898,771	14,321,599
Cash items	22,678,628	14,224,345
Stocks, &c	24,027,533	23,503,377
Mortgage	8,806,415	8,781,463
Bank notes	2,035,205	2,433,373
Suspended notes	1,381	82,192
Expenses, &c	978,838	1,028,179
Add cents	——	925
Total	$275,751,903	$256,817,670
Capital	$96,381,301	$107,507,659
Circulation	34,019,633	27,122,104
Profits	12,656,236	13,037,429
Due banks	29,014,125	19,267,263
Due others	1,150,504	1,137,345
State Treasurer	3,433,426	3,445,860
Deposits	96,907,978	83,539,894
Other debts	2,183,403	1,758,791
Add cents	——	519
Total	$275,746,598	$256,817,670

Listing Mercantile Failures.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The *Independent* has discontinued its weekly publication of mercantile failures, suspensions, &c. In its issue of this morning, it says:

When it was first commenced, it was regarded by the mercantile community generally as a very important and useful measure. To be *thoroughly posted* in regard to every feature bearing upon our commercial and financial prosperity, was a sufficient reason to any intelligent mind for the step contemplated. Some of our friends, however, who have been in favor of the publication, doubt the propriety of spreading such intelligence before the public during the present disastrous crisis, fearing that our weekly record, extensively copied as it always has been, might only increase the panic. We have determined, therefore, for the present, at least, to *suspend* the publication of failures, &c.

We are glad that this determination has been arrived at. In our opinion the publication, at the present time at least, can be of little use, while it tends to keep up excitement, to delay the return of public confidence, and to do harm in many respects.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 27.

Money matters are worse if anything—Canada currency is 9 premium, and a good inquiry is had for time drafts on the East. Owing to scarcity of money, prices of many products are declining.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct 28.

The great pressure in money matters which has been felt here for nearly two months, and has acted with equal depression on everything else, still continues to increase in severity. There is, however, now a prospect of some relief in a suspension of the few remaining Banks in the country which have pretended to pay specie. Among the latter we may class the Kentucky, the Indiana State, and Ohio State Banks. The manner by which the Kentucky banks have continued to pay specie is a novelty in financial history. The banks located in this city have promptly met all demands on them, but they have very little paper out. But notes redeemable on the banks in the interior of the State, though they had not suspended, were not controvertibe, as the public at their respective places of location warned, and, in some instances, prevented by force, the holders of notes from getting coin, and also prohibited the officers of the banks, who generally complied willingly with the *fiat*, from paying it out. The same has been the case with the Indiana and Ohio State Banks, The intelligence received from St. Louis yesterday of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the State of Missouri, (an institution which withstood the run of 1837,) the Southern Bank of St. Louis, and the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, may have the effect of hastening the suspension of our banks, thereby affording relief to the commercial community, at least temporarily, but what is most important, assist in bringing the crops to market. The latter is the main difficulty now. Merchants cannot make any collections, nor can they obtain loans from the banks. The banks have done no business beyond renewing some discounts and checking in very small amounts on the East. Currency passes more freely in ordinary transactions.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; prices unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $5 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT steady; sales 40,000 bushels at 80c. for Chicago Spring, and [illegible] 85c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN steady; sales [illegible] bushels at 56c.@57c. OATS nominally 34c. FREIGHTS dull; 16c. for wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—28,000 [illegible] Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull of sale. Our dealers have been engaged in clearing up after the freshet. WHEAT—Nothing of moment doing. CORN—Sales 1,200 bush. from store at 70c. BARLEY—Sales 2,400 bush. [illegible] rowed at 81c. OATS—40c.@43c. in the streets, and 8,000 bush. Western on private terms, and 6,000 do. at 43c. RYE—75c.@78c. WHISKY—Sales [illegible] at 21c. ꝑ gallon. Weather clear and cold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

COTTON—The market is generally unchanged; sales to-day, 3,000 bales. SUGAR tends upward; sales of fair at 4¾c.@5c., and prime at 5½c.@6c. MOLASSES, 21c. FLOUR is improving; sales at [illegible] Nothing doing in EXCHANGE. FREIGHTS are [illegible] Financially, the day has been very dull.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT is firmer; sales to-day 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 90c., at which [illegible]tion Chicago Spring is also held. CORN is [illegible]; sales to-day 4,500 bushels at 59c. Lake imports to-day unimportant. *Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, and 15,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm. CORN steady at 46c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—100 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$1,200 City 6s, 79; $500 do., new, 88¾; $1,400 City Railroad 6s, 79; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 64; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, [illegible]; 10 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13⅝; 50 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 45; 3 do., 45¼; 20 Norristown Railroad, 51; 65 Pennsylvania Railroad, 36; 10 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 7½; 4 do., 7¾; 10 do., 8; 20 Reading Railroad, 16¾; 300 do., 16⅞; 200 do., 16¾; 1 Girard Bank, 7; 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 53.

Closing Prices.—Phila. 6s, 79@79¼; Phila. R. R. [illegible] 79¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 88½@89; Pennsylvania [illegible] 80@80½; Reading Railroad, 16½@16¾; Reading [illegible] Bonds, '70, 62½; Reading R. R. Mtg. 6s, '44, 70; Pennsylvania R. R., 36@36¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 30@33; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 50½@51¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½@8½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13⅝@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st. [illegible], 55@57; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d M[illegible] @ 50; Long Island, 8@8½; Girard Bank, 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, ½@1; Union Canal, 3¼@3¾; New-Creek, ½@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 6@7½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	Nov. [illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. [illegible]
Granada	New-York	Havana, &c	Nov. [illegible]
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Granada, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Dr. C. T. Harris, H. Wagner, and 12 in the steerage. From Havana—J. J. Madrazo, M. [illegible]senshon, Miss Ida Peirce, F. Johnson, L. J. Abiler, Antonio Lewis, Mr. Huggins and sister, C. W. Shadduck, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk and Richmond—A. Gloss, J. S. Harrington, Jno. Woodworth, Capt. Wm. Cooper, John Hipkins, John Allmand, Miss E. Gr[illegible], Mrs. Clough, Miss McGafferty, Dr. A. T. Bell, S. B. [illegible]bank, C. Gennett, and 19 in the steerage.

In brig Thomas Trowbridge, from Barbadoes—Mrs. [illegible]ton and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 00 | Moon sets.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 41 | Gov. Island. 6 26 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

Cleared.

Ship Nestorian, Talbot, Goodhue, Philadelphia, Gordon, Talbot & Co.

Barks Golden Age, Ronten, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Wagram, Sears, Tiger Island, L. B. Gager.

Brig Sea Foam, Price, Richmond, Siffken & Ironsides.

Schooners Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, J. W. Smith & Co.; W. H. Smith, Goodspeed, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Snellgrove, St. Andrews, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Mingo, Weaver, Philadelphia, A. G. Waterbury; Mary Jane, Baker, Boston, [illegible] Richmond, James, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Governor, Eaton, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters.

Steamer Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Granada, Griffin, New-Orleans Oct. [illegible] Havana 24th, with specie and passengers to M. O. R[illegible].

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ric[illegible] &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pl[illegible].

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool Sept. [illegible] mdse. and 983 passengers to Wm. T. Frost. Three [illegible] and one man died on the passage. Oct. 1, off C[illegible] foretopmast, jib-boom, maintopgallantmast and [illegible] Oct. 7, John Welch, a boy, fell from the mizen-top[illegible] overboard and was lost.

Ship National Guard, (new,) Gates, Portland, [illegible] ballast to J. H. Brower & Co. The N. G. is 1,0[illegible] burden, and is intended for the general freighting business. Was towed to this City by steamtug Portland.

Ship Highland Light, (of Boston,) Tripp, Cardiff [illegible] 23, with iron to order—6 passengers. Has had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Thos. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, Barbadoes Oct. 1, with sugar, hides, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven, where the vessel is bound. [illegible] Am. vessels. The brig Etewando, of New-Haven, [illegible] at Barbadoes, from Norfolk, Sept. 28, and sld. [illegible]ing for St. Vincent. The T. T. has experienced [illegible] weather on the passage—split sails, &c.; put i[illegible] port in consequence of head winds.

Brig Josephine, Pendleton, Malaga 41 ds., with [illegible] order.

Brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven,) Nelson, Turks [illegible] 18 ds., with salt to L. W. & T. Armstrong, of New-[illegible] where the brig is bound.

Schr. Rockingham, (of Salem,) Gillan, Guaya[illegible] R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Vatable & [illegible] From lat. 32 to this port has had heavy gales from [illegible] N. E., split sails, &c.

Schr. Philadelphia, Sturges, Albany, for New-[illegible].

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Olive Henry, Roberts, Vinalhaven, with granite.

Schr. Lucy White, Ingram, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Bengal, Gibbs, St. George, with granite.

Sloop Elect, Goodspeed, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah 6 ds., with wheat and rice and 5 passengers H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamtug Portland, Churchill, Portland, Ct., [illegible] hours, with ship National Guard in tow.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool. [illegible] Seth Sprague, Protteau, Medway; Roger Stew[illegible]ner, Mobile; Isaac Bell, Johnston, Mobile; S[illegible] Fabot, Watts, Melbourne. Bark Julie, Burnh[illegible] de Galle.

Memoranda.

NASSAU, Tuesday, Oct. 20—I was informed yesterday by the captain of an English schooner, from the w[illegible] of a ship ashore on the north point of Harbor Island [illegible] all her masts gone. He took her to be an American [illegible]per ship, of about 1,400 tons, and a total wreck.

ARICHAT, C. B., Tuesday, Oct. 20—The brigantine [illegible] Bonnie, of Pictou, Capt. Foster, from Boston [illegible] Johns, N. F., with a general cargo, struck on [illegible] off Cape Canso, on the night of the 19th inst., [illegible] for the harbor of Aricha; the vessel making m[illegible] was compelled to beach her.—(By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

HAVANA, Thursday, Oct. 22—The bark Hyperion [illegible] ashore, about 20 miles east of this port. She [illegible] high water, without much damage. The bark Pointer, from Newport, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on the 8th inst., near Cays Julia, (Colorado,) bilged, and filled. The vessel was stripped by the captain and crew, and sails and rigging brought to this port. The vessel was yesterday sold by auction, for the sum of $1,204. We hear that the ship Forest State, from Portland, with a cargo of lumber, for this port, was seen apparently hard and fast ashore on the Morell Shoals.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 8, lat. 23 46, lon. 64 10, exchanged signals with a bark showing a white signal, with letter E. in the centre, bound S.

Oct. 10, lat. 47, lon. 31, was passed ship State of Maine, bd. W.

Oct. 18, lat. 34, lon. 71 40, was passed brig Geo. Loshe, of Baltimore, bound S.

Oct. 27, off Hampton, was seen brig Rainbow, of and for New-Haven.

Oct. 27, lat. 40 28, lon. 69, was passed ship Cambridge, Chase, from Liverpool for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Guayanilla, P. R., Oct. 7, schr. Emily Kerr, ldg. for New-York.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for desirable stock of a city company. The lands must be free from swamp, with a perfect title and warrantee deeds. Address for one week full particulars to Box No. 105 Post-Office.